JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOLUME XLV—THIRD SERIES

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

NOVEMBER 1937—OCTOBER 1938

VOLUME XLV—THIRD SERIES

LONDON: No. 66 PORTLAND PLACE, W.1.
1938

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES

VOL. 45. No. 1 — 8 NOVEMBER 1937

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H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL PRESIDENT

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 45. 3RD SERIES 8 NOVEMBER 1937 No. 1

Journal

THE INAUGURAL MEETING

The official opening of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's term as President commenced with a dinner and a meeting that had even more than the usual distinction of an Inaugural Address night. The President's own direct and indirect contributions, in his brilliant address and the company which he attracted to the Institute to hear him, dominated the evening. The address can be read in leisure in this JOURNAL, but neither the reading of it nor study of the list of the distinguished visitors can convey adequately the effect of the lively atmosphere of enthusiasm which characterised the whole evening's proceedings, and particularly the vociferous welcome, from an audience that filled the foyer and the passages of the meeting hall, which greeted the new President on his arrival or the past President, Mr. Percy Thomas, when he acknowledged the tributes that Mr. Goodhart-Rendel was able to pay him in the opening words of his address and when he unveiled his portrait. The speeches throughout, and not least the three admirably balanced witty acknowledgments of the London Architecture Medal, maintained a high quality that must be rare even in the most cultured and worldly wise and learned of learned societies.

The President's inauguration, though few people were probably aware of it, was in one respect a temporary farewell, because Mr. Goodhart-Rendel retired on the day after the meeting to be operated on for appendicitis. His loyalty to the Institute had made him defer the operation until after this occasion. The only purpose of this note, besides the expression of a wish for his quick recovery and lasting good health, is to request members not to worry him personally with business during the weeks when he will be convalescent. Correspondence relating to Institute business that would normally be directed to Mr. Goodhart-Rendel should be sent to the R.I.B.A.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE: A NEW R.I.B.A. ORGANISATION

Following representations by the Allied Societies Conference, the Public Relations Committee have thoroughly investigated the whole question of the organisation of lectures on architecture for lay audiences, and at the end of last session presented a comprehensive report, which the Council have now approved, suggesting the establishment of a Lectures Sub-Committee as a permanent subsidiary of the P.R.C. to promote lectures very much as the Exhibition Sub-Committee promotes exhibitions. Among its appointed tasks are the establishment of an R.I.B.A. Panel of Lecturers, the conduct of publicity for the scheme, exploration of the various fields of activity (which are known to be extensive), and the provision of slides. An important duty will be to maintain contact with the Allied Societies, who, for their part, are urged to create their own Panels of Lecturers as parts of the scheme. It is not intended to supersede the work now being done by lecturers who work either for fees or voluntarily, but rather to extend and co-ordinate their work. Although the report is generally in favour of the payment of fees, it urges that lectures on architecture should be considered as "a work of public education, involving voluntary labour not dissimilar from that rendered by members of the R.I.B.A. in other activities of the Institute." While not undervaluing lectures on historical subjects, the report urges the importance of concentrating on present-day problems, "paying attention to the social, economic and technical aspects of the architectural solutions of these problems, rather than to their purely æsthetic considerations." When the new Committee are appointed in the near future further details of the scheme will be published.

BOUND JOURNALS

Each year more members ask to be supplied with bound volumes of the JOURNAL in exchange for the loose numbers which they have received during the year. As a result of the increased demand we are able to reduce the cost so that this year the charges will be :—

A. Fully cased in brown buckram with gilt lettering, 6s. 0d.

B. Separate cases, as above, for members to arrange the binding of their own loose numbers, 3s. 0d. (postage 6d.).

C. Bound with paper sides and square linen back, 1s.

These charges represent a reduction on the previous price for the cased volumes of 1s. 6d. and on the separate

cases of 6d. Members wanting their volumes bound either in buckram or paper are reminded that they must return the loose numbers to the R.I.B.A. in clean condition. If any numbers are defective or missing they can be replaced at the normal cost per number of 1s. 6d.

Any members who want to apply for these bound volumes or cases are asked to send their money and the loose numbers *now* ; the bound volumes or cases will be dispatched to them in about a fortnight (The volumes will be sent carriage forward. The 6d. postage must be sent for loose covers).

During the course of the year the Library staff find it necessary to answer several hundred enquiries by referring members to articles in their own JOURNAL, in which authoritative articles or even *the* authoritative article appeared in the past on some technical, historical or professional-practice matter. It is not to be expected that every member can remember when these articles were published, the Institute's information departments can quite properly do that for him, but the member who has kept his JOURNALS will certainly save himself much trouble and expense. The bound volumes with which members are supplied are made up not from the members' own loose copies, which are inevitably slightly soiled, but from clean new sheets, so that, in effect, a new book is provided.

THE DISPATCH OF JOURNALS TO MEMBERS IN PARTNERSHIP

As a result of the editorial note in the last JOURNAL on the increased cost of production, a member has written to suggest that it is wasteful to send copies of the JOURNAL to each member of a partnership. We agree ; one JOURNAL to each office is generally enough ; extra copies, unless they are used for cutting up and filing, can be merely a nuisance. The Institute is obliged under the terms of Byelaw 39 to dispatch a JOURNAL to each member, but it can be deemed to be within the terms of this byelaw if the single copy sent to a firm is addressed to all the members of the firm and not to any one member of it.

Will all members who are in partnership with other members, and who would like to assist the economical administration of the Institute, and save themselves the trouble of having to dispose of duplicate JOURNALS, write to the Editor if they are prepared to accept a single copy addressed to their firm instead of copies to each member. Any member who wishes this done can receive free of charge at the end of the year, if he so wishes, a single paper-bound volume such as that described above. He must be prepared formally to recognise the single firm's JOURNAL as being addressed to him personally in so far as official notices are concerned. This plan of supplying an annual volume instead of separate issues cannot be applied to members practising alone, but only to those in full partnership. The scheme is one which cannot be carried out unless at least 100 members choose to join. The more the better.

ROAD EFFICIENCY AND AMENITY*

In the second reading in the House of Lords on the Trunk Roads Bill Viscount Swinton stated that the Minister of Transport desired on all appropriate occasions to consult with the C.P.R.E. A report has recently been issued by the C.P.R.E. which is, in a way, a testimonial of its preparedness to give reliable advice and a direct response to the Trunk Roads Act and the M.O.T. Memorandum 483 on the Layout, Construction of Roads, Public Safety and Amenities. The Committee was strongly composed of prominent C.P.R.E. men such as Lord Crawford and Sir Guy Dawber, with representatives of other bodies such as the T.P.I., the Automobile Association and the English Forestry Association and the Roads Beautifying Association, which is joint publisher with the C.P.R.E.

The first part of the report is a survey, which the Committee acknowledge to be " somewhat superficial," of the Dover-Glasgow Road. Except that it shows how immense is the Government's task, little seems to be contributed to the value of the report either by this study or by the map of the road which is included.

The part of the report dealing with amenity is by far the most useful section. This is entirely within the C.P.R.E.'s appointed sphere and it can speak with expert authority. The notes on siting and tree planting are concise, well considered and progressive and are excellently supplemented by sixteen good photographs. Such a report can only be suggestive. If the C.P.R.E. is consulted in a genuinely open-minded way by the authorities much good should result, particularly where such matters as siting and roadside planting are concerned. The great trunk roads of Great Britain can become, under national control, among the finest contributions of modern culture to the basic elements of our civilisation. Road engineering is a dramatic art of appeal to everyone ; the roads with their bold clear courses sympathetic to the geology and natural growth of the countryside and their equipment of traffic signs and buildings all must be conceived in a clear-headed modern spirit confused neither by the false sentimentality of thatched petrol stations and arty sign-posts nor the specious symbolism of mock modernity. Their purpose is direct, their place in our landscape everlasting.

THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue is selling well, and we have every reason to be pleased with the response made to the appeal implied by the issue of the order forms in the last number. Every member with any interest in the Library should have one, and we hope that still more of the forms, which are issued again in this number, will be sent in during the next few days.

*Report of the Trunk Roads Joint Committee. C.P.R.E., 1937. 1s. 6d.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL, F.R.I.B.A.

READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 1 NOVEMBER 1937

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each new President of the Royal Institute of British Architects elected in June, but making his inaugural address in November, is bound to feel that whatever bloom of freshness he may have had has already been well rubbed off. Each new Council is in the same condition—it has met and conducted business three times before it makes its first bow, as it and I are doing to-night, to our electors and to the public. Although, however, President and Council are already in close touch with each other, at this meeting the President must speak for himself alone. He has not been elected to pursue any policy more particular than that of furthering the welfare of the Institute and that of the art it represents. He may lead when the Council so wills, but when the Council wills otherwise he must follow. He may suggest, but it is for the Council to adopt or reject his suggestions.

I make this preface because I hold that almost the only subjects worth talking about on an occasion like this are those that are controversial and I mean to make the most of my freedom to-night by tackling several of them. I shall put first in my address, however, one subject about which there cannot be any controversy at all. This is the excellence of our late President. The great affection with which we all of us regard him is much ; his good-heartedness, his charm, his tact, have ensured that inevitably. But how could we demand that a man with such lovable qualities should also prove, as he has proved, so strong a leader, so skilful a diplomat and so unselfish a slave to all the obligations of our routine? He has put the Institute enormously in his debt and his successors at an embarrassing disadvantage. Fortunately, for us, as architect of the new Euston Station he is still very often bound to leave Cardiff for London, and we feel sure that he will continue to watch the affairs of the Institute with sympathy and to give us the benefits of his experience in old difficulties that have not yet been solved. In fact, although already so much in his debt, we hope to become more so.

Another subject that everyone here would wish to be removed from the controversial class unhappily appears still to remain within it. It is still possible, in England, for a man to call himself professionally an architect without any qualifications

parallel to those he must have if he call himself professionally a doctor or a solicitor. Now, if the profession of architecture were solely that of producing art there would be no anomaly in letting the public find out by experience whether a man were an architect or not, just as it finds out—more or less—whether or not a man is a painter or a poet or a musician. But the profession of architecture consists also in taking fees for work the efficiency of which often cannot be immediately tested, for putting up buildings which can become as dangerous to health as an inept medical prescription, which can prove as disastrous financially as ignorant legal advice. As things stand, a man incapable of putting up any building that was not sanitarially or commercially unsound could still take an office and put the word " architect " on his door and notepaper. If the door were handsome and the notepaper expensive a certain number of unwary people would probably employ him, although after he had caused a few deaths and bankruptcies his practice, no doubt, might dwindle.

To insist upon the public buying prudence at this price is unpleasantly reminiscent of our now regretted policy of letting people get killed by the thousand upon dangerously planned roads until they should learn to demand roads planned for safety. We do not require people to learn by experience whether a doctor knows the difference between camphor and cyanide of potassium, and it is hard to see why they must learn by experience whether the man behind the architect's doorplate can or cannot house them safely and protect their financial interests. Absolute security no legislation can ensure for them, but there seems no excuse for withholding the relative security in architectural matters that in medical and legal matters they already enjoy.

I have said with regret that about this subject there is still some public controversy, and I feel that this can only be due to a misunderstanding of the matter involved. At the present time no new entrants into the profession can call themselves " registered architects " without having given proof of their qualifications. As any established impostors died out the word " registered " might, no doubt, become generally recognised as a valid guarantee, just as, if the word " solicitor " had been thrown open to anyone who cared to assume it, the term " registered solicitor " could have been recognised and protected. Nevertheless, why what nobody has thought convenient in one case should be defended as desirable in the other is a thing I find impossible to understand.

The allusion I made just now to what is so curiously called the " toll of the roads " suggests another subject not uncontroversial. The practice of town and country planning nowadays has lip service from all, but an inward revolt against it is apparent in the many obstacles that are allowed to stand in its way. I find this revolt unjustifiable but easy to understand. It is natural for small local authorities, for individual property-owners, to be jealous of their independence and no one would wish to deprive them of any more of it than needs to be relinquished for the common weal. It is natural to admire the unplanned picturesqueness of narrow congested streets, of piquant contrasts of stately buildings with squalid, of vague country highways that seem to go nowhere with certainty except to a road accident. In exchange for these things the town-planner offers a bureaucratic control of a kind that may easily become soul-less and a formal beauty in which picturesqûeness is unlikely to play a very large part. But he offers also safety, health—and wealth of the kind it is laudable to strive for ; the national prosperity that springs from a wise and economical use of national resources. Your narrow streets starve the dwellers in them of sunlight, their congestion wastes precious time. Your stately buildings are inconvenient of access, your squalid buildings have few charms for their occupants. Your historic high roads continue to extort their bloody human sacrifice.

How hard it is to believe that the vast rebuilding of London now in progress should still be controlled by no systematic plan ! How hard to realise that the lesson of the past is still unlearnt, that the confusion Sir Christopher Wren's plan for the city might have averted, the success of Baron Haussmann's replanning of Paris, should not have taught us the wisdom of forethought. Our system, as far as we have one at all, seems to be that of curing an evil that has become unbearable in such a way as to produce other evils that probably will be bearable until the present generation shall have passed away. We have levelled plague-spots in the slums in a way that has obliged their dispossessed inhabitants to spread out in plague rings round the rebuilt quarters they cannot afford to re-enter. We have cut new streets from somewhere to nowhere in particular and made a great improvement in the flow of traffic until enough classes of traffic have learnt to use the streets and jam in new places.

We have allowed railways to block countless useful through streets and convert them into degraded culs-de-sac. We have built large new bridges without providing any adequate means of approach to them.

I have worded this indictment in the past tense more from politeness than from conviction. I can think of one highly important new street out of London that is now being formed on principles little better than those that have given us Shaftesbury Avenue, of one new bridge that is to provide for a large body of traffic whose method of getting on and off it has never been explained, and of one bridge pronounced necessary by all expert opinion, the mere mention of which still causes many responsible persons feverishly to change the subject.

I am told, I do not know if truly, that to expose the plan of a new street to public criticism is to invite speculators to buy up property with which they can hold it up and that for this reason the public often cannot expect to get news of such undertakings until their execution has been arranged for. Should such secrecy be necessary the projects that it shields from criticism ought to be as nearly above criticism as skill and forethought can make them. I cannot believe that the sponsors of the design for the new road through West Kensington would claim this for it.

I think that the rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge in the position, form and dimensions now agreed upon will probably prove one of the curiosities of history. From the town-planner's point of view it seems to me an entertaining caprice, but a costly one.

The problem of Charing Cross Bridge, as everybody knows, is a problem not of a bridge but of its approaches. When some years ago various proposals were hotly discussed a great many foreign considerations were dragged into the argument—for the moving of the railway and the re-establishment of the railway terminus really have no essential bearing upon the imperative need of a road bridge at this point on the river. The subject would very probably have been the better for having had a rest if the unnecessary works at Waterloo had not wasted money in the interval; and it appears that at the present time it may be reopened dispassionately and with good promise of a satisfactory issue.

Even if the new street and the two new bridges—if all new streets and all new bridges—were as perfect as man's wit could make them, their perfection might be of little avail while they remained parts of no comprehensive design for the London of the future. All of us who know anything of the difficulties experienced at the County Hall by those concerned with the nineteen town-planning schemes already seething in that cauldron can have nothing but admiration for the courage and tenacity there displayed. But the difficulties inherent in piecemeal legislation are insuperable and sooner or later must be arbitrarily removed. Would not sooner be better than later? Of course, a comprehensive design for London could not be inflexible, but every part of it should be so well based upon experience and sound theory that only very good reasons could justify its alteration. It would obviously be wise to avoid in it all features conditional upon social changes the probability or desirability of which can be disputed, seeing that a plan of the kind can succeed only if it has behind it general, and not partial, enthusiasms. Human nature being what it is, if you make the simplest good the aim of a party, you immediately lead a large number of good men to fight, quite unconsciously, for the bad.

The party system, by which we are still in reality governed, is in itself no fit topic for an architectural address, but the intrusion of its method and its passions into the field of town-planning and architecture is a danger that I cannot pass without comment. Town-planners and architects are primarily men who get things done, not men who dispute what the things done shall be. They are comparable not with the political chiefs of Government departments, but with the permanent officials of those departments, who get on with the work while their chiefs are forced to pick out little vote-catching bits of that work and brandish them round the country. It may be that this charging of normal activities with political significance is necessary in order that the normal activities may go on: a not very far-seeing public might conceivably fail to support a department that was withdrawn from all the excitement of conflicting social programmes. Such conflict, however, hampers steady work far more than it stimulates, and, before it is too late, should be resolutely excluded from town-planning and architecture. The architect who designs with the intention not of taking his part in the existing order but of subverting it is a man who has mistaken his vocation.

Sociology is a field in which the architect's advice will often be invaluable, but I think it unwise for him to give it unsought. Sociology is too big a subject to be anybody's side line, and if the architect

lays down the law about it there is—shall I say?—just a tiny little risk that he may make a fool of himself, and a very big risk that he may disgust those he is hoping to instruct. On the other hand, when the architect has a reason to think that his services are being enlisted in the evasion, rather than the solution, of a sociological problem it may be well in his province not to keep that reason to himself. Indeed, he is entitled in self-defence to disclaim responsibility for the programme he has been called upon to fulfil.

In our present housing policy, for example, architects are largely blamed for mistakes that are not of their making. Most of the enormous sum of money spent already upon the housing of the people has been administered by authorities anxious to make a great show of activity, but apparently unconscious of the delicacy of the task they have undertaken. Hardly any sympathetic research has been made officially into the habits and preference of slum-dwellers, whom it almost seems that many politicians and authorities would sooner exterminate than rehouse. In consequence, architects, both independent and salaried, have been kept busy paving with good intentions a region having as many circles of varied discomfort as Dante's, but which, it is only fair to say, not many really poor people have yet been made to inhabit. I think if architects had been generally consulted not only as to how to build, but also as to what should be built, their experience in meeting actual needs would have prevented much of this error. They would have discriminated between the circumstances in which block dwellings were inevitable and those in which they were an unnecessary outrage upon the instincts of a privacy-loving and garden-loving people. They would have discriminated between the circumstances in which a skilful reconditioning of existing property was the most humane proceeding and those in which there was nothing for it but to tear the property down and replace it with something different. They would have discriminated between occasions for the close spacing of houses and gardens of minimum area and those on which the sprinkling of fourteen grand cottages to the acre would not spell draughty discomfort and needless housework to their tenants. They might also have built some houses the poor could really afford to live in.

No doubt it can be said that everything undesirable in the housing schemes of to-day has been advocated at some time by some architect, perhaps by some eminent architect. The point I am trying to make is that architects in general would have known better and that this is a subject upon which architects in general would have been better to consult than a few specialists. Architects in general would not, of course, have been justified had they refused to supply what was demanded of them, but their advice might have prevented the demand from being made. They certainly should not be generally blamed for the results, where those are perceived merely to have replaced one evil with another. Nobody will doubt this who remembers the enthusiastic reception given in this room to Miss Elizabeth Denby's criticisms of recent housing, some of which criticisms may, perhaps, have been exaggerated, but against none of which did any complete defence seem possible. As far as I can remember, no private trust for housing improvement came beneath her lash, and it may be noted that the architects employed by such private trusts have generally much wider terms of reference than have architects employed by public authorities. The high average of usefulness in the work these trusts have done may be due to this; it would certainly be likely that it should be.

If I were asked what was the besetting sin of English architecture I should answer "inappropriateness." We sometimes design very good buildings indeed, but too often those buildings are the wrong ones for the uses they serve or the places they occupy.

Very soon after the war a spate of new post offices and telephone exchanges began to pour over the country, and upon most of them the eye could rest with considerable pleasure. They had the stately mien of small town halls, their walls pierced sparingly with many-paned windows, their ornamental details well studied, their materials carefully chosen. Handsome balconies were provided in case any member of the staff should wish to take the air or to harangue the crowd outside. These buildings were no more costly and no more inconvenient for their purpose than the style of their architecture made necessary, and if not always highly appreciated by those who worked in them, were warmly welcomed by those who only saw them from without. But were they really the right sort of buildings for post offices and telephone exchanges?

The block dwellings, also, of which we have so many—too many—are often agreeable to look at, their frequent unsuitability lying not in external appearance but in provision for the needs of their intended inhabitants. They are the right sort of

building for hardly any Englishman who could live in a cottage. Our schools may have been suitable as far as they have gone, but too few have gone so far as to be really good, judged by standards that have been set elsewhere.

Now the bulk of these post offices, telephone exchanges and schools and a good deal of the block housing have been designed not by free-lance architects but by the architectural organisations of public bodies. In these architectural organisations can be found many of the ablest men in our profession, and the average merit of work these have produced recently has often been extremely high. Certainly the schools and hospitals built by some of them are in the van of our architectural progress and the days when the term "official architecture" was justifiably used as one of reproach are long past.

Good results, however, are often for a time produced by bad systems when the bad systems are worked by good men. In deploring the inordinate increase of departmental architecture I know that I have the support of many friends whose high achievement within such departments has done much to distract public attention from the radical unsoundness of the system itself. It is a system that may tend in the long run to isolate certain kinds of architecture and to cut it off from the stream of progress. Departments, however well staffed, must always be in danger of becoming like slot-machines in which you pay your penny but cannot take your choice; you expect chocolate and chocolate you will get, of admirable quality but sometimes a little stale.

If all catering were done by means of slot-machines housekeeping would be easy, and it is not difficult to understand why the heads of Government bodies and of public departments put more and more work into the hands of their own architectural staffs. It is no good pretending to ourselves that this increase will not continue until public opinion becomes convinced that a system which is not good enough for France or Sweden, and one which our sister Institute is most valiantly combating in America, is not good enough for us. If we wish, as we must, to make our public buildings the best in the world we must entrust the design of each one of them not to the senior man in a department or to his chosen deputy, not even to the best man in a department (who will not always be the senior), but to the best man for the purpose in the whole profession. That superlatively suitable man may quite possibly be found in the department, but equally possibly he may not. Departments ought to exist, they ought to be treasuries of hoarded experience, but they ought on all important occasions to put this experience at the disposal of architects especially chosen from among all those within or without whose services are available.

This subject of official architecture has been a controversial subject in the past and will continue to be one if it be not fully and openly discussed in a way that may remove all misapprehension. My personal view is that nothing can be said in defence of the present practice except that it saves public authorities trouble, that it ensures the utilisation of special experience, and that it gives regular employment to a number of people that might otherwise have to compete for it in our already crowded market. This defence may seem strong at first sight. I am sure that we all wish to save our public authorities trouble, if doing so does not prove unduly expensive. Special experience is a thing that never should be wasted; and regularity of employment is an advantage that the Institute would naturally like to secure, if it could, for every one of its members.

I think, however, that the easy way for the authorities is much more than duly expensive to the public, primarily in the conventionality of much of the work produced, and frequently, I suspect, in its actual costliness in money. I think that the special experience acquired by official departments might constantly be used more profitably in collaboration with fresh minds than by those departments unaided. I think that the value of the regular employment given in such departments is discounted by the distress caused in our profession whenever a great number of supernumeraries, recruited by these departments to meet an emergency, is simultaneously dismissed when the emergency has passed. Not very long ago the Institute sent a deputation to represent this evil to a Minister, I regret to say with little effect.

The best official buildings in France are certainly not less convenient, less economical or less agreeable to look at than ours. But in that bureaucratic country there is no bureaucracy in architectural design, the Government extending a wise patronage to free-lance architects—often surprisingly young—who have distinguished themselves either academically or in their private practice. I am convinced that until our Government does the same it cannot be exonerated from the charge of neglecting the full possibilities of architectural progress.

Among those of our members who are customarily called *salaried architects*, official architects are numerous, but that body also includes the architects regularly employed by non-official corporations, by banks and insurance companies, for example, and by commercial firms. The advisability of such restricted and often restrictive employment is not directly a matter of public concern since no public money is spent in it, although indirectly its tendency to weary our eyes with stereotype might be regarded as publicly undesirable. There is, however, a commercial justification for making a certain kind of building an architectural trade mark and this justification cannot be ignored. Perhaps the most that we can ask, and certainly the most that we are likely to get from this kind of practice, is that a design repeated deliberately over and over again shall be a good design. With the method of that design's production it would be presumptuous to suggest any interference.

Other salaried architects are those employed as assistants in offices not their own, but most of these are probably only salaried of necessity and hope to practise independently as soon as they are in a position to do so. Hitherto this Institute has always conceived that the manner of a member's employment, whether he work for a salary or for fees, was a matter personal to himself into which it would be impertinent to enquire. The interests and status of the salaried architect have not been regarded as differing in the smallest degree from those of the independent architect and have, therefore, not been especially safeguarded. Some people think, and are now pressing their view, that these interests have not been safeguarded equally; that the Institute does more for its independent members than for its salaried ones. If this be true the injustice must be removed. On the other hand, the Council must never forget, in this or in any other connection, that the Institute exists to protect the interests, not primarily of architects, but of architecture. It is in the interests of architecture that a code of professional honour should be upheld and upon this code the Institute insists. It is in the interests primarily of architects that fees should not fall below a certain scale, and this scale the Institute can do no more than strongly recommend. No doubt there are things we might usefully learn from Trade Unions, but there is one fundamental thing that Trade Unions could profitably learn from us. This is to avoid as factious and anti-social any attempt to protect the craftsman by means that have not, as their first objective, to protect the excellence of his craft.

Such matters as those I have brought forward this evening are one of the Institute's primary concerns, and the necessity of dealing with such matters is one of its strongest reasons for existence. It must support the efforts of the Architects' Registration Council to protect the public from incompetent practitioners; it must urge the need for foresight in the planning of London and other cities; it must do what it can to make its voice heard in the hubbub of housing enterprise; it must point out and, if possible, avert the dangers of architecture too exclusively departmental; and it must avoid capture by any section of its membership that might be tempted to put partial advantage on the same plane as the advantage of the whole art of architecture. These have seemed to me its most urgent obligations at the moment, and it is upon them, therefore, that I have given my views, believing that a President's inaugural address should be rather a programme than a survey. How all these things shall be done can emerge only from the deliberations of the Council over which I am to have the honour of presiding. When, in due time, an inaugural address will be delivered in this place by another President I hope that the programme he puts forward may be entirely different from mine. I hope that for him to mention then anything that I have mentioned to-night will be unnecessary, all my controversial subjects having been happily settled and cleared out of his way.

I do not apologise to our distinguished guests to-night for having talked nothing but "shop," because I believe that our "shop" is not merely artistic, nor professional, but national "shop," and that we and our guests meet rather as collaborators in patriotic endeavour than as entertainers and entertained. It is on the sympathy of our fellow workers outside the architectural profession, upon those whose job is government, whose job is education, whose job is administration, that we have learnt to rely. We cannot do without them and they cannot do without us; we need their patronage and they need our experience, not only in executive matters but also in the logical development of theory to which architecture peculiarly adapts the human mind. We thank them very much for coming here, and are confident that they wish us, as we most cordially wish them, God speed in the tasks before us all, of social progress and national improvement.

VOTE OF THANKS

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, K.T., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., etc. [*Hon. F.*]: I beg leave to move a vote of thanks to the President for his practical and constructive Inaugural Address. For my part, I do not mind hearing him talk "shop," for nothing, I think, could be more appropriate than "shop." Even in Portland Place, business is business! I like to think that on the eve of a Presidential career which is going to be very critical in the interests of architecture so practical an outlook should be displayed, because in the next ten years it has to be settled whether or not the architect is going to be appointed by the engineer and by the surveyor or, indeed, whether he is going to be actually superseded.

I read a few months ago of the emergency architectural appointments which are being made by the War Office to meet the great constructional programme now in progress. The posts are temporary for the duration of the work, which is expected to last not less than two years—with no gratuity on termination. The engineer has to be qualified in layout, design and construction of large factories, and he is a £1,150 a year man. The civil engineers, who are £1,000 a year men, have to have experience in the layout and design of factories. Then we come to the architects. Their humility does not entitle them to more than £600 a year, but they have to be trained architects. Their qualification is set out. They have to be not only "experienced" like the others but "considerably experienced" in the design of factory, office and domestic buildings. But what a subordinate position they hold! I think that I should like to ask the Secretary of State for War, if he were here, which is the more important in the erection of factories, domestic buildings and so on, where housing, town planning, elevations, materials, harmony and scale and all the rest of it are concerned, which is more important, the architect or the engineer.

Were the Secretary of State for War here, I should like to ask him that question. If one asked him who was the greater soldier, Napoleon or Julius Cæsar, no doubt he would say "It is difficult to answer such a question, when you are dealing with great men who lived two thousand years apart, who fought in different countries with different weapons for different objects and by different methods; but, taking all the circumstances into account, and making every allowance for the disparities which I have mentioned, it will be generally conceded that the answer is in the affirmative." But he would also have to admit—or his successor would—that if you appoint the wrong man, that is to say, if you decide that the wrong man is the greater of the two, there will be waste of time and money, waste of material and there will be waste of opportunity.

It is not only the War Office which is concerned in these matters, the freedom and the independence of the art of architecture are at stake. The architect, I hope, will show greater confidence in himself than hitherto, and he must more than ever strive to qualify for the great responsibilities which he has to bear. What a gallant lead has been given to us to-night by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel! What invincible courage he has shown! I thank him on your behalf most of all for his personal courage, and we unite in hoping that he will enjoy all its consolation and all its reward.

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF PLYMOUTH, P.C.: I am very glad indeed to have been given the opportunity of seconding the vote of thanks which has been proposed by Lord Crawford, not only because it is pleasant to exchange the peaceful polemics of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the more vigorous word warfare in which we occasionally indulge in the Foreign Office, but also, and more particularly, because the man to whom thanks are to be tendered to-night is one whom I have known intimately and whose gifts I have admired for a great many years. Mr. Goodhart-Rendel and I first became close friends when we were at Cambridge together. Though he was a man of many and varied enthusiasms, I think nevertheless his friends might have been excused for guessing that even then his two chief interests were music and architecture, and many are the hours which I have enjoyed with him discussing those subjects and listening to the delightful and varied music which he plays so well.

And now this year he has been selected to fill the highest position in his profession, and I feel certain that those of us who have had the privilege of listening to his Address this evening will say that we have listened to one who has spoken of his subject not only with deep and comprehensive knowledge, but also with a freshness and originality which I feel certain have appealed to us, coupled at the same time with a very pretty wit.

I was not at all surprised to hear your President say at the beginning of his Address that he thought that controversial questions were the only ones worth talking about on an occasion of this kind. I do not wish to suggest to you that Mr. Goodhart-Rendel is more than normally argumentative, but he is one of those people who always face the issues and who never shirk dealing with any difficulties with which they are confronted. He has spoken to us this evening on a number of different subjects, and I confess that most of them did seem to me somewhat controversial. We have heard about the toll of the roads, town and country planning, ribbon development, or something very like it, Waterloo Bridge and Charing Cross Bridge. I confess that I derived a certain amount of enjoyment

from his allusion to the new Waterloo Bridge as an entertaining but costly caprice, but I say that in parenthesis. Well, the mention of these subjects, and the thought of the criticisms which have been levelled against the Government in various places, including the House of Lords and, no doubt, the House of Commons, is somewhat embarrassing to a member of the Government, however humble he may be. I would only like to say that I am glad this evening that I am no longer Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport ! I can assure Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, however, that he is not going to inveigle me into any disputation on the various and numerous controversial subjects to which he has alluded this evening ; I will only say that I have noted what he says and have listened to the views which he has expressed with the deepest interest.

I shall not detain you any further, but, in asking you to accord to your new President a very warm vote of thanks indeed, I should like personally and on your behalf, not only to wish him a very successful year of office but to wish him the very best of luck, both immediate and for all time.

The HON. SECRETARY : I have the great pleasure and the very easy task of putting the vote of thanks to the meeting.

(The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, with prolonged applause.)

The PRESIDENT : I have very little to say beyond thanking you very much. It is very kind of you to have listened so tolerantly to my extremely controversial subjects. To the proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks I have to express my great appreciation of their tolerance of what are inevitably controversial subjects and my absolute intransigence in believing still that when the President has his one chance at the beginning of his term of office of speaking for himself alone, without committing his Council in any way, he has a right to be thoroughly controversial, which I have done my best to be ! I had forgotten, but Lord Plymouth has reminded me, that I have dealt with subjects which once were his particular preserve, but I rather believe that he agrees with me on most of these matters. It has been a very great pleasure to touch on them, because I think they needed ventilation.

I am very grateful indeed for the tolerance with which you have listened to what was actually a little longer, I think, than the usual Presidential Address, and I am very grateful also for the kind words which have been said to me by both Lord Crawford and Lord Plymouth. Thank you very much.

THE UNVEILING OF MR. PERCY THOMAS'S PORTRAIT

The PRESIDENT : I now have the extremely agreeable task not only of repeating some of the words which I spoke at the beginning of my Address in which I tried, I think very inadequately, to express our appreciation of the enormous services to the Institute done by my predecessor, Mr. Percy Thomas, but of reminding you that this evening we are to have the great privilege of seeing unveiled the portrait of him which is to take its place in the long line of Presidential portraits which adorn our walls. I think that there is no President under whom those of us with recent experience have sat with greater pleasure. We shall none of us think the portrait nearly good enough, however perfect it is, because he is here with us ; but we all think of him with great affection, which makes us think it is delightful to have a portrait of him.

When I first saw the portrait I thought it an extremely good one, but made the comment that I did not think that the mouth was smiling enough. Mr. Fletcher reminds me, however, that Sargent's definition of a portrait was " A picture of a man with something wrong about the mouth." I do not think it is possible for us to say that there is anything whatever the matter with Mr. Harold Knight's very remarkable presentation except that Mr. Thomas's mouth is almost always moving, and Mr. Knight could not represent that !

We shall all be very proud to have this delightful picture, but we shall all hope too to see Mr. Thomas very constantly in this building, and then we shall be able to see his mouth in various positions instead of, as in the picture, in only one. It is a most agreeable picture, and I hope that you will like it as much as I do.

The portrait was then unveiled, and was greeted with applause.

Mr. PERCY THOMAS (Past President) : I really think that this is an occasion when my mouth ought to be closed ! I had the honour on two occasions during my term of office to unveil portraits, one of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and one of Sir Ian MacAlister, but I did not realise until to-night how cruel it was to call upon them to speak. Sir Giles, I remember, amused us very much with his opinion of the portrait, but he was fortunate, because Mr. Eves was not here, whereas to-night Mr. Knight is sitting in front of me ! In any case, I do not think that I am competent to say anything about the portrait. My wife and daughter are here, and I shall have a candid criticism when I return to-night.

I do not think that this is the occasion for a speech. The portrait will take its place in the vestibule, and I can imagine that many of the members of the Council will come in and look at it with relief to know that the mouth is closed, and that they have no longer to listen to an address from me !

MR. PERCY THOMAS. *By* HAROLD KNIGHT, R.A.

PRESENTATION OF THE R.I.B.A. BRONZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA for 1936 TO MESSRS. STANLEY HALL & EASTON AND ROBERTSON

The PRESIDENT: I have now to present the Royal Institute of British Architects Bronze Medal and Diploma for 1936 to Messrs. Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson for their building the Nurses' House for the Hospital for Sick Children of Great Ormond Street, the Nurses' House itself being in Guilford Street. I think that a great many people who have passed it will have admired it very much; I confess that when I first saw it I did not know who had designed it or what it was, but I thought it a building almost certain to be awarded this Medal, if the attention of the jury were called to it; and now justice has been done to it and it has received the Medal. We must congratulate the architects.

I should like briefly to explain, for the benefit of those who may not know, the point of this award. This Medal is given annually with the idea of encouraging good building in London. The idea of it is, I suppose, based upon the similar Medal which is given in Paris. The building has to be within the London area, but there is no restriction as to type. It is very much the blue riband of architecture, and it means that a small replica of our badge can be attached to the building. I think that this is the second time that Messrs. Easton and Robertson have won it; the first time was for the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Now Messrs. Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson have won it, and I am sure that we offer them our cordial congratulations for a building which, however large the jury had been, would probably have won the award.

The President then, amid applause, presented the Medal and Diploma to Mr. E. Stanley Hall.

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL [*F.*]: I do not think that at this time of the evening you will want even a brief specification of this building. We are all three extremely sensible of the honour which has been done to us to-night, and we are very grateful to the President for the words which he has used about this building. My partners, who will follow me, will no doubt be a good deal more fluent than I am, because they have had this done to them before, before we were partners, and they are that hole up on me. I have perhaps an advantage over them, however, in that this has to me the novelty of a first night.

We know that all buildings are a matter of team-work, and the busier one becomes the more beholden one is to one's own office team. This happens to be the sixtieth year since my father founded our practice, and we should like very much at the outset to-night to acknowledge our great indebtedness to our own office staff and their magnificent services. I feel that I must mention two names, Mr. Grant-Collie and Mr. Cusdin, both of whom have had no small share in the fortunes of this building which has received the Medal.

To our clients we owe a special debt. If we talk of team-work, I suppose we must credit them with having put a whole league of teams into the field; from the Board of Management, the House Committee, the Medical Committee, the officials of the hospital, and above all from the Building Committee we have received unfailing help and guidance. It is a matter of gratification to us that there are so many representatives of the Children's Hospital present here this evening.

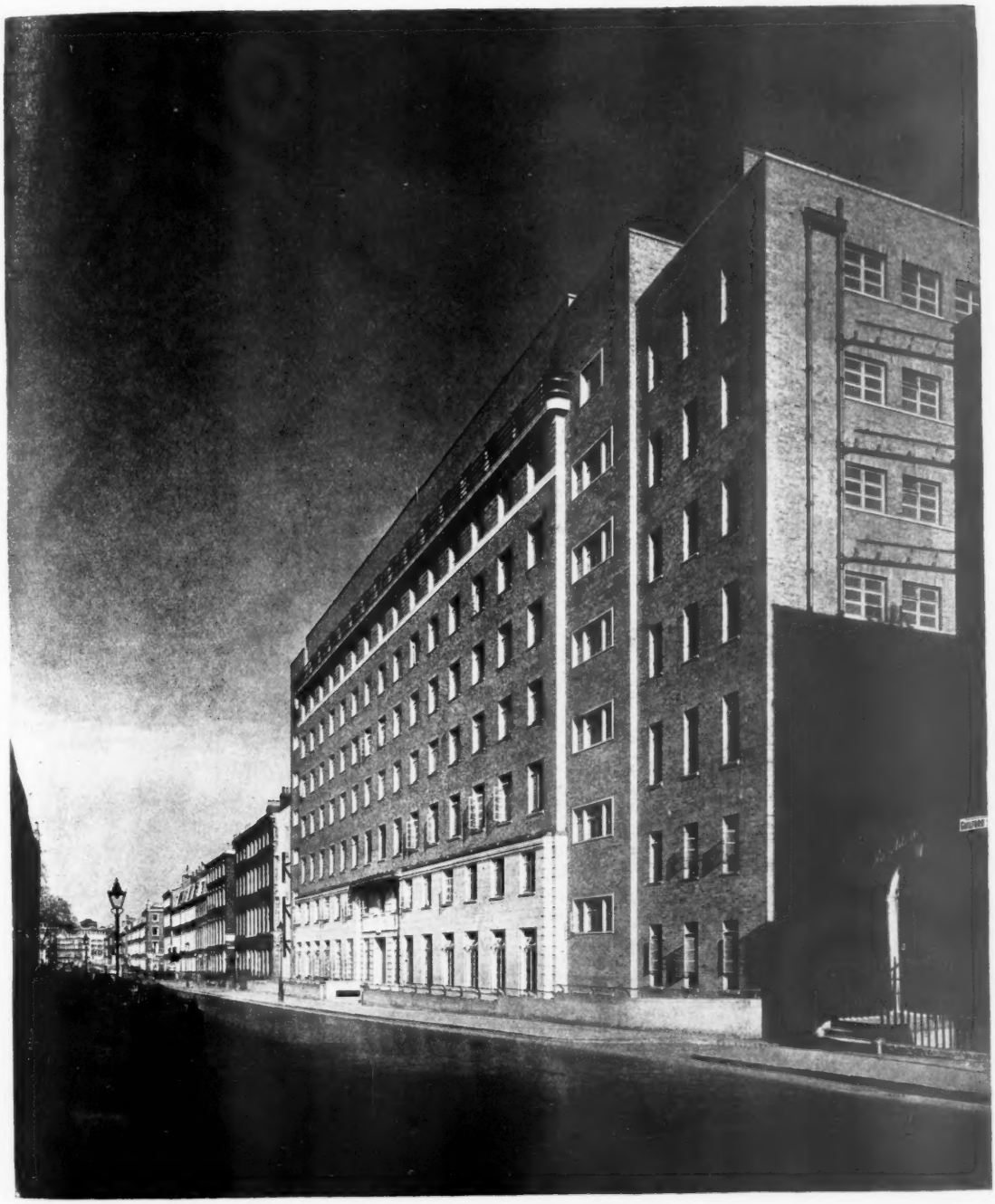
I must, too, mention the contractors, Messrs. Leslie & Company, and our excellent Clerk of Works, Mr. Knight. It was they who translated our designs into material facts, and we are grateful to them for the way in which they did it. I should like to mention all the sub-contractors and craftsmen, but time will not permit. I should, however, like to name Mr. Eric Aumonier, who carved the panel over the entrance door and designed some of the plaster work internally.

We are quite conscious that we are the lucky recipients of this Medal, but that what success the building has attained is due to many brains and many hands; in our name we would thank them and in their name as well as ours we would thank you, Sir, for this coveted award.

Mr. J. MURRAY EASTON [*F.*]: My partner, Mr. Stanley Hall, has covered most of the ground, but it would be ungrateful in me not to express my particular gratification at the award of this Medal.

The business of designing buildings in partnership is rather a mysterious one. People wonder whether A does the plan, B the elevation and C the section. Probably Mr. Hall's clients would, if asked, confess that they thought he had got himself saddled with a couple of parasites of no possible use. On the other hand, I should not be surprised to learn that Mr. Howard Robertson's clients believe that his partners have been dead for some time, while any friends of mine whom I regard as worthy of being friends would realise that I was the only person responsible for the work of the office. However, the truth must come out occasionally, and the truth on this occasion is that the credit—as also the Medal, which Mrs. Hall is holding firmly—belongs to Mr. Stanley Hall. The job was his, and, though he had the benefit of some very brilliant and illuminating criticism from his partners, I cannot say that he always took it. The building would no doubt have been even better had he done so!

I do not think that I need say any more, except that



I am very happy and very proud to have been associated with the bringing of this Medal to No. 54 Bedford Square.

Mr. HOWARD M. ROBERTSON, M.C., S.A.D.G. [*F.*] : I am the tail of the comet ! I can only associate myself with everything that Mr. Easton has said ; although he generally speaks untruth, to-night he has really told you exactly what happened.

I should like to say a word, if I may, about Mr. Hall. Since we have been in partnership I have met him on several occasions, generally between meetings at the Institute. He is a man who, generally speaking, enjoys good health—he is always in and out of hospitals—and I think that everything you have done to him to-night will encourage him in a promising future. I should like to say quite seriously that I am happily but unworthily associated with this award.

I should like to strike a discordant note about our President. I should like to object to our President—not as President, but because he comes here at the time that he does. I think that it is going to be terribly difficult for any President to follow Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, and I feel that he ought to be the last of the Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE, K.T. (Chairman of the Hospital for Sick Children, representing the owners of the building) : It falls to me, as Chairman of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, to acknowledge the honour which has been done to-night to our Nurses' House, which is only the first stage of our great effort to rebuild our hospital.

The duties of a Hospital Chairman appear to me to be many and varied. The late Lord Knutsford—better known to some as Mr. Sydney Holland of the London Hospital—is reported as saying—I think he said it to me—that he thought his duty as Chairman of the " London " was to cure the patients and then be kissed by their lady relatives and friends. I still hope on. But what I hope for most is that we may receive from the public generally the help, and the very vast help, which we shall require if we are to replace the buildings which are completely out of date with buildings which are worthy of our surgical and medical staff and of those poor, unhappy little patients whom we endeavour, to the best of our ability, to restore to good health.

We have, in our efforts to rebuild, obtained help which I find it difficult to describe both from the accumulated knowledge and experience of this Institute generally and from our architects in particular. Remarks have been made this evening which have led me to suppose that the work which we have imposed upon Mr. Stanley Hall has made it difficult for his partners to know him even by sight. I can easily believe that to be possible ; and, if I am to request co-operation and help from the public, I need only say that if we obtain from the public the same help and the same work and co-operation which we have had from Mr. Stanley Hall, our buildings will soon be completed and will be, I think, the finest Children's Hospital in the world. And then we shall be able to do our patients well—which, after all, is what we work for.

Mr. JOHN WORTH, F.I.O.B. (Managing Director of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., the contractors for the building) : On behalf of my firm, who had the honour to carry out this work, I thank you most sincerely for inviting us here this evening to share with you in the mark of appreciation of a very fine piece of work by Messrs. Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson. We recognise, of course, that our part here is very largely that of being the recipients of reflected glory ; at the same time, on a night like this we are deeply conscious of the close association of our respective callings. Once again design and craftsmanship have gone hand in hand to produce a worthy result.

If I may for a moment touch on a personal matter, I would say that it was a very happy and pleasant experience to carry out this job, largely due to the splendid spirit of co-operation and goodwill which was shown by Mr. Stanley Hall and his colleagues throughout the whole of the contract. This was shown not only to the directors and their staff but permeated through to the workmen themselves. In my time, I have heard architects referred to on jobs in all sorts of ways, but I hasten to tell you that Mr. Stanley Hall was always referred to on this job as " Stanley," or, if he was within hearing, as " Mr. Stanley." This may have been due to the fact that we had working with us on that job men who had worked with us when both Mr. Stanley Hall and his esteemed father, Mr. Edwin T. Hall, used to visit the works, but I like to think that it was not a mark of levity but an expression of the high personal regard and esteem in which the workmen held Mr. Stanley Hall.

There was another factor which made the work very easy and pleasant to carry out, and that was that Mr. Hall always knew what he wanted, and therefore always got it. This was in contradistinction to a very distinguished architect of years ago who had the facility of changing his mind very easily. One afternoon a disgruntled foreman came back to my office, after having received that day a variation order to alter some work which he had completed only the day before, and referring to the architect said : " You know, Guv'nor, the trouble with him is he don't know what he wants until it's up, and when it's up he knows he don't want it."

I wish to thank you again most sincerely for inviting us here to share with you in this mark of appreciation of a fine piece of work by Messrs. Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson.

THE PLANNING OF SCHOOLS

By H. W. BURCHETT, A.R.I.B.A.

(*Chief Assistant Architect for Schools, Middlesex County Council.*)

An Informal Meeting was held at the Royal Institute of British Architects on Wednesday, 13 October 1937, when Mr. H. W. Burchett gave a talk in connection with the Modern Schools Exhibition on "The Planning of Schools." Mr. A. W. Kenyon occupied the chair.

MR. BURCHETT: I have not prepared a formal lecture this evening. In fact, I did not expect to see anything like this large number of people and have only one or two slides to show. Most of the illustrations for what I have to say will be found on the walls of the Exhibition.

THE EXHIBITION

In this Exhibition the Committee have chosen examples without bias—that is to say, they have not had any particular axe to grind with regard to planning, layout, architectural expression or anything of the kind. They have simply chosen what appeared to them to be good in its particular class. I think you will agree that was very wise, because those of us who are closely associated with educational matters will realise that at the present moment the planning of school buildings is very much in a state of flux. I think every architect, at all events, has to be very careful and to throw his net rather wide and examine all kinds of schools, before he embarks on any particular type of plan or layout, to be quite sure he is doing the right thing. We hope that the Exhibition of rather varied types of plans and their architectural treatments shown upstairs will help very largely to that end.

SCHOOL PLANNING IN GENERAL

I think we must all agree that in schools as in other types of specialised architectural design it is the plan that matters. We have difficult conditions to meet in the Board of Education recommendations, but it is our job to meet them honestly and to plan to what is required. I think that with a little ingenuity any good architect can make a satisfactory external treatment of such a plan. I go so far as to say that in schools, even if it means sacrificing a little in the design of the elevation, planning closely to requirements is very well worth while. My own personal experience is that we quickly and easily become used to an unusual elevational treatment, but that we never get used to functional inconveniences, and those are the things we have to look to first of all. Therefore, it is about the plans I particularly want to talk to-night. Generally speaking, I shall leave the architectural expression of those plans as shown on the walls upstairs to speak for themselves.

EDUCATIONAL PAMPHLET No. 107

As probably most of you know who have dealt with school design, until August of last year, since the adoption of what is known as the Hadow Report, planning of schools has been rather haphazard, all sorts of endeavours being made in different parts of he country to interpret that Report. The Board of Education was being constantly bombarded with questions; therefore, at last, they issued Pamphlet 107, in which they embodied all the considerations that had come before them from time to time. That pamphlet was issued a little over a year ago and consequently there has not been time yet for any school to have been actually designed and built, having gone through the rather slow process of approvals by Committees, Councils, the Board of Education and Ministry of Health, so that photographs of it could be taken. For that reason there is, unfortunately, no particular plan or design shown in this Exhibition of a school executed in accordance with the new recommendations in Pamphlet 107. In order to cover that deficiency, if you like to call it so I have, in conjunction with the Board of Education officials, made some plans, which are on the walls upstairs and of which I have slides to throw on the screen.

I do not want anybody here to run away with the idea that those plans represent any particular ideal, that they indicate the lines upon which the Board of Education would wish plans to be carried out, or anything of the sort. All that is claimed for them is that they are a kind of graphic schedule and show in the form of a plan, which could at a pinch be built, the recommendations contained in Pamphlet 107.

There are probably a great many other ways of solving such problems. Some of those ways may not be in accordance with the Board of Education's recommendations. I cannot, of course, speak for the Board, or say how they would receive such plans, but they have very wide vision and the pamphlet itself is conceived on broad lines and leaves considerable latitude for individual expression and treatment.

In connection with this, I would like to quote one paragraph which reads as follows:

> "The Board recognise that the suggestions do not constitute a final stage in school development. They will therefore be prepared at all times to place their experience at the disposal of authorities, managers, and architects for the purpose of considering any alternative proposals which may be suggested by way of modification or development so as to secure most effectively their joint aim of combining efficiency and economy."

It is added that the most useful moment for such consultation will be before the actual drawing of the plans or before the drawings are in a final stage. To quote another paragraph:

> "Briefly stated, the architect's task in planning a

school is to secure compactness for convenience and ample light and air for health."

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS

"Compactness for convenience and ample light and air for health" leads us, rather naturally, to the consideration of what is known as an open-air school. Planning on open-air lines, as it is sometimes called, is an extremely wide term. It can cover anything from a roof on posts such as one sees in St. James's Park, where, I think, tubercular children are taught, to what would otherwise be called a closed school, with any amount of window and door space that can be opened to the air.

In between these extremes there are many stages. There are, for example, the types with either one or two verandahs. In sounding a note of warning here I want to make it quite clear that I am not necessarily saying that these are undesirable, but it has come to my knowledge that these particular types of so-called open-air schools have fallen slightly into disfavour. They work well in sheltered positions, but I have heard of many complaints of the troubles arising when driving rains and bitter winds sweep the verandahs, preventing easy access from room to room ; the pressure of high winds making it difficult for small children to open doors, or blowing them against the children and causing injury ; the opening of the doors allowing the wind to blow papers about and to cause a rapid fall in the temperature of the rooms ; draughts on the floor, etc.

However, I do not want you to take it from me that it is necessarily a bad type ; but one that should not be too lightheartedly adopted. Careful attention should be paid to such difficulties as I have mentioned if a high percentage of absence among both staff and scholars as a result of colds and kindred ailments is to be avoided.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

That, I think, is all I want to say at the moment about open-air schools. Before I actually proceed to discuss the plans I have to show you, I ought to say one or two things about the educational system of this country as it affects planning. It is compulsory to send children to school from the age of 5 to 14, the latter age shortly to be raised to 15. In the scheme of education contained in the Hadow Report a child's school-going years are divided into three periods : the stage from 5 to 7 or 8, when they are called "infants" ; from 7 or 8 to 11, when they are called "juniors" ; and from 11 to the time of leaving school, when they are called "seniors." Beyond that it is permissive for local authorities or voluntary bodies to provide what are known as nursery schools for children from the age of 2 to 5.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Quite a number of nursery schools are in existence, and I believe are extremely popular. I think originally they were intended for the poorer districts, where the mothers went out to work and it was a matter of some difficulty to know what to do with the children. Actually, of course, the children at these nursery schools learn little about the three R's, but receive mainly a training in social habits. They are allowed to climb about and let off steam by knocking nails into wood and things like that, they are also given a few simple puzzles to put together, requiring, perhaps, a little ingenuity, and they are allowed to play with colours and paints.

I had really intended to talk about a particular nursery school shown upstairs in the Exhibition—a very charming one at Kensal House. I think the main thing required for a nursery school is just space, plenty of air, sunshine and warmth, the children mostly playing and sleeping. Apart from the teaching places, which are divided up into what for want of a better name are called classrooms, there are internal w.c.s and cloakrooms and arrangements of lockers in a suitable place. At schools of this type regard is had for the fact that the children are all too young to be able to read or write their own names. I know a school where every child is known by an animal and on everything the child possesses in the school this animal is pictured.

I should like you to study the nursery school exhibit. I referred just now in speaking about open-air schools to the dangers of draughts and that kind of thing, and you will notice in the Kensal House nursery school that whereas practically the whole of the side towards the sun can be opened in order to admit any amount of light and air, the bulk of the window space does not actually reach down to the floor, but about 15 in. or 18 in. above it. Above that line the whole of the wall space is occupied by a concertina type of window up to a transome with clerestory ventilation windows over, but there are no draughts on the floor and that is important.

SCHOOLS IN GENERAL

To proceed now to the actual schools for children of the ages of 5 to 15 ; these are divided into three groups —infants, juniors, seniors. Broadly speaking, the infants and the juniors are all taught in mixed classes—co-education—and that is true also of a number of senior schools, but latterly it has been a growing practice to separate these schools into boys and girls. They may be grouped in a variety of ways. The infants may be placed entirely in one building, the juniors in another and the seniors in a third. The most usual way, I think, is to combine the junior mixed and the infants in one school building, the children going on at the age of 11 to a senior school in a separate building. However the departments are grouped the infants should always occupy the ground floor.

The main considerations in all school plans are aspect, as related to approach, and circulation. It is considered that south-east by south is the best aspect for classrooms and that they should face away from a road which is, or may become, noisy. It would, therefore,

appear desirable to buy a site in which the access road is on the north side. That enables one to place the classrooms at the back to look out over playing fields.

INFANTS (*See Fig. 1.*)

When the 5-year-olds first go to an infants' school they should be put into a separate section by themselves, with a classroom, cloakroom and internal w.c.s, etc., all designed in the manner of a nursery school. They should also have their own garden and playground, with a paddling pool and sand pit. It has been found that considerable congestion takes place in the cloak spaces and the corridors adjoining, and it is thought that about 200 should be the maximum number in any one cloakroom entered from one corridor. The older children have also their own playing space and garden. The cloakrooms and w.c.s should be so placed as to be easily accessible therefrom as well as from their teaching rooms. It is considered desirable to place the head teacher for the infants' department near to the entrance. In the infants' department there will, perhaps, never be any men teachers and only one staff room is required, namely, for women. The hall can be used for little entertainments and it should have a kitchen or kitchenette adjacent to warm the milk which is distributed to the children. Another rather important room is for medical inspection. The children are medically examined once or twice a year and the doctors tell me that they must have that room near the entrance because the mothers come to the examination, bringing their perambulators with other children, who must be left outside, and it is desirable that they should not be far away.

The plan shows gardens on three sides of the school and the forecourt on the fourth.

JUNIORS (*See Fig. 2.*)

The juniors' department is on the upper floor. A very important point in the planning is to avoid cross traffic in the corridors. The infants' classes must not be

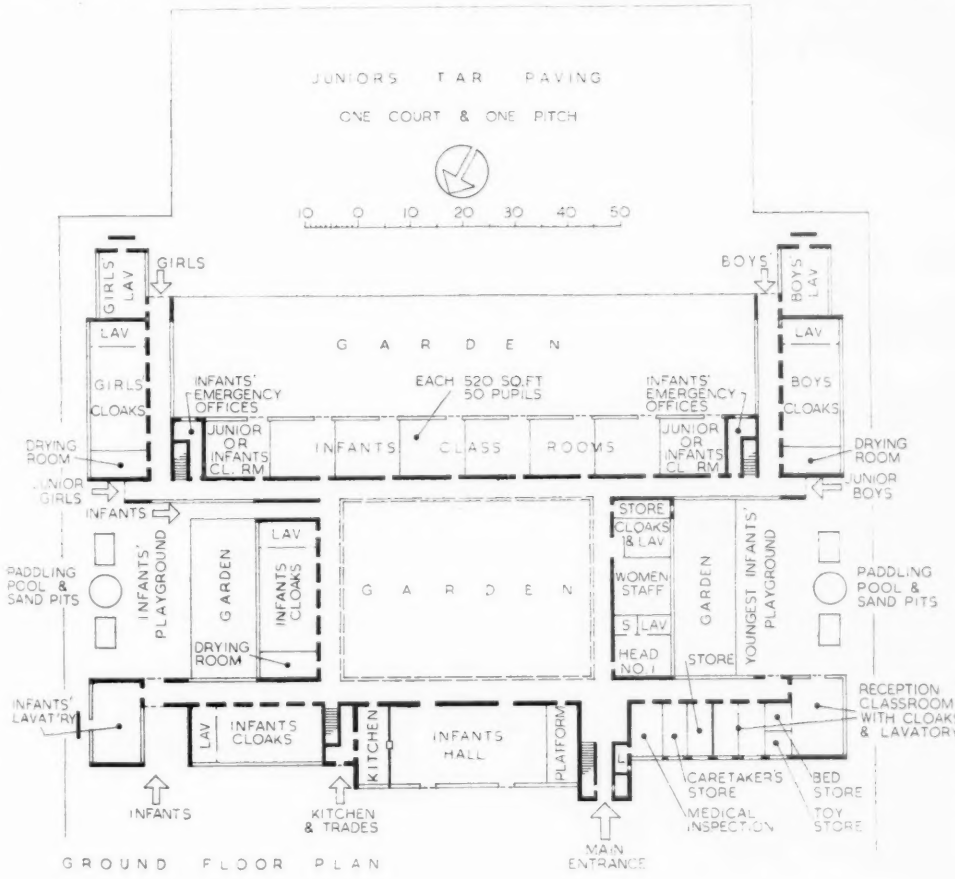


Fig. 1. Diagram showing areas, aspects and circulation of a Junior Mixed and Infants' School

allowed to clash with the juniors'; therefore there should be separate entrances and staircases for the juniors planned so that they do not come into collision with the infants on the ground floor.

The Board of Education think it desirable to have the juniors' playing space all in one stretch for physical training purposes and from that tar-paved area the w.c.s should be easily accessible.

I should like to call attention to one other thing. I think I am right in saying that there is a division of opinion as to when children cease to be infants and become juniors. Some authorities put the dividing age at 7 and others at 8. Therefore, the proportion of juniors to infants varies. Also, since one never knows how many children, and at what age, are going to attend a new school in a newly built area, a certain amount of elasticity is necessary and two classrooms are shown which may be used for either juniors or infants. As you see, these rooms are near the entrances and, although on the ground floor, are so placed that the juniors using them need not come into collision with the infants using another entrance; or, if they are occupied by infants, these would not collide with the juniors using the staircases.

The first-floor plan is practically a replica of that below. Here we have the junior classrooms with a south-east by south aspect. In addition to the ordinary classrooms there are craft rooms, where elementary crafts are taught. There is an assembly hall with a platform, readily accessible from the head of the main staircase or the secondary staircase. In the junior department there will be a few men on the staff, and therefore it is desirable to provide staff room accommodation for men as well as women, each with their separate cloakroom and w.c.s.

The size of the classrooms as laid down by the Board of Education is 520 sq. ft., and they accommodate 50 scholars each. I know there is a strong feeling that this number should be reduced, but at the present moment that is how it stands. One hopes that when better times arrive the numbers in the classrooms will be reduced, and there will be more air space per scholar. It is not claimed that this particular plan sets any special standard, only that it illustrates the recommendations in Pamphlet 107.

SENIORS *(See Figs 3 and 4.)*

We turn now to the senior school. Here we have rather a different problem. The general conditions of aspect and circulation are similar, but there are two other considerations, namely, evening classes and social functions. Another important activity in a senior school is gardening, and in this particular layout the gardens are shown all round the school, interlocked, as it were, with the school building itself. That makes a very pleasant outlook indeed for the children; there is convenient accessibility from the school for gardening lessons, and space is also economised.

The bicycle sheds will be noticed. Up to the end of the junior period the children are discouraged from going to school on bicycles because of the dangers of the road, but senior scholars coming from long distances are allowed to use bicycles, and provision for their storage has to be made.

This school is divided into a department for boys and a department for girls; it is, in fact, two schools, everything being duplicated throughout—cloakrooms, classrooms and assembly hall. Provision is also made for the assembling of the scholars in the open air in the quadrangle.

When children come from a distance they may get wet on their journey and provision for drying rooms is made close by the cloakrooms. The accommodation on this floor includes, in addition to the ordinary classrooms which have a south-east by south aspect, a

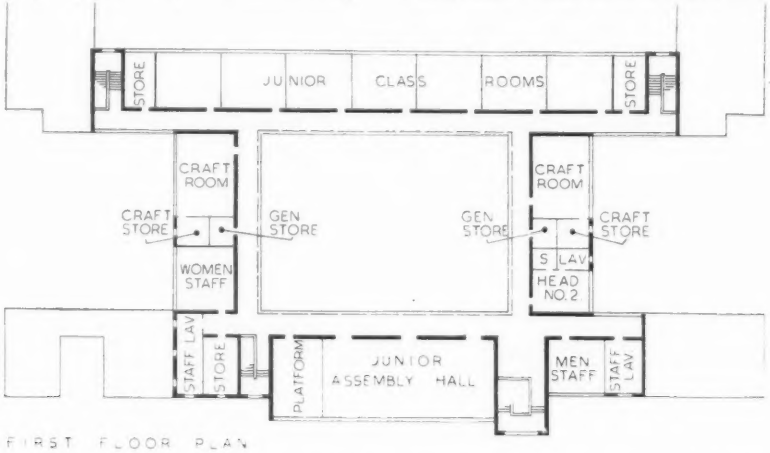


Fig. 2. Diagram showing areas, aspects and circulation of a Junior Mixed and Infants' School

science room on each side of the school, handicraft rooms for the boys and domestic science rooms for the girls. It will be noticed that the last-mentioned face north. That is an advantage as, when the girls are learning cooking and the boys carpentry and metal work, the rooms are apt to become rather hot and it is preferable not to have the sun shining directly on them. They are best planned to allow for the admission of a certain amount of sunlight from another direction.

To the right and left of the main entrance are the head teachers' rooms. In close proximity are the staff rooms for men on one side and women on the other, each in close conjunction with their head. Right in the centre, easy of access from all parts of the school and also from the road, are the assembly halls, one for each department, divided in the middle by a folding partition. Each of these departments has its own gymnasium, approached through changing rooms, with shower baths attached. These lead out to a tar-paved playground, which, again, the Board wish to be in one single area for convenience in physical training. Here also we have the gardens coming close up to the school and all around it.

The first-floor plan (Fig. 4) shows three more classrooms on either side and a library, with a south-east by south aspect. Here we have also three craft rooms, with store rooms adjoining, not necessarily with a south-east by south aspect, but so placed as to receive a certain amount of sunshine, and, facing north, the art room, again with store adjoining. It would be possible and desirable to admit a little sun into that room and windows can be placed on almost any of the sides, which could be covered with dark blinds if desired.

In the centre is a canteen or dining room. Some schools do not require this provision, but where children are drawn from considerable distances it is convenient and economical to have them stay at school for the mid-day meal. The plan shows a possible arrangement for a canteen which is planned for equally convenient access from both sides of the school. There are kitchen and staff rooms adjoining.

Two other rooms are of interest. There are in these schools what are known as floating forms—that is to say, there are more classes in the school than classrooms to take them (the difficulty is got over by an adjustment of the time-table) and there are not lockers for all the children to keep their books and papers in the ordinary form rooms. For these floating forms special locker rooms, conveniently accessible from either side of the school, are provided.

The plan shows a group of w.c.s entered off a landing from the staircase, with easy access by scholars on the first floor. It might be argued that these would be more conveniently placed on the ground floor close by the gymnasium.

To return to the ground-floor plan (Fig. 3). I should like to point out that the consideration of evening classes has to be borne in mind. A room is provided on each side for the head teacher of the evening schools and there are separate store rooms adjoining each of the important teaching rooms for evening students as well as those for the day scholars. A further consideration is social activities, such as entertainments. In the case of big functions, the two assembly halls, the one on the boys' side and the other on the girls', can be opened up into one large hall and use can be made of the stage for performances or speeches. There are cloakrooms and w.c.s close by for the people who attend these functions.

These schools provide a total accommodation of 480 scholars on either side. There are seven classrooms, and a library on either side, also the assembly hall, gymnasium, science room, handicraft or cookery room and three craft rooms and an art room. The Board of Education require the assembly hall to be not less than 1,800 sq. ft., exclusive of the platform, so that when opened out these two assembly halls would give a space of 3,600 sq. ft., plus the two platforms.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—*Is it advisable that the classrooms should overlook the tar-paved area, in view of the noise which is likely to be prevalent there?*

A.—That is an extremely interesting point, but it is difficult to avoid such overlooking and at the same time maintain easy access to the school and w.c.s. It will be noted that on the plan shown it would be possible for children to go straight out on to the tar paving from the gymnasium for physical training. Generally speaking, in the senior school, I believe the break periods are taken together, so that when a noise is made on the tar-paved area no one in the classrooms is likely to be disturbed. There is also the garden placed between the school and the tar paving, which would act as a sort of buffer.

Q.—*Has extension of this school been considered?*

A.—Not on this particular plan, because it represents about the maximum accommodation considered desirable under one head teacher. The question of planning for extensions is a difficult one if at each stage the convenient working of the school is to be maintained.

Q.—*How are sounds prevented from travelling between the two assembly halls?*

A.—That is a question of some difficulty. In view of the use of the rooms for large gatherings it is preferable to divide them by a movable partition rather than by a solid wall. I have been experimenting on various kinds of soundproofing, but the outcome is not entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, by using sound-insulating materials in the heavy door leaves, making sure that all joints fit well, felt being used in the rebated joints, and by covering the spaces at the top and bottom with battens covered with felt a very considerable amount of noise is kept out. In fact, more noise comes in through the open windows from the adjoining room than through the partition.

Q.—*Do you prefer the school to be on two storeys or on one?*

A.—That is a matter for the individual wishes of the authority. If there is any amount of land available, a small school is perhaps better on one storey, but, of course, a large school occupies a considerable area, and where land is expensive near towns it is an economy to build on two stories, which makes quite a workable school.

Q.—*Is not the two-decker building cheaper than a one-storey building?*

A.—Yes, if on a large scale.

Q.—*Would it not be possible to combine the two gymnasia?*

A.—Until quite recently senior schools had only one gymnasium for both departments. The two gymnasia arranged for here are the result of the recent push for physical training and are now considered desirable.

Q.—*Are changing rooms duplicated for each gymnasium?*

A.—Yes; generally speaking, the gymnasia are used so constantly that in order to save time it is desirable to have the groups of changing rooms and shower baths duplicated. Time is saved by one class changing to go in whilst the other is changing to go out.

Q.—*What is the size of the gymnasium?*

A.—For a class of 40 it is considered that 70 × 35 ft. is a reasonable size.

Q.—*What is the cost of the building per scholar?*

A.—The cost per school place is one of the most elusive things I can think of. We know pretty well what it costs per cubic foot, usually up to about 1s. 4½d., but the cost per place is very difficult to arrive at because we have to provide a certain amount of overhead accommodation. Whatever the size of the school we have to provide gymnasium, assembly hall, staff rooms, medical inspection room, dining rooms, and so forth, all of which are overhead charges. Therefore, the smaller the number of classrooms in the school the higher the cost per school place. Junior mixed and infants' schools have recently been costing up to about £45 per school place. That, I think, is about as far as one ought to go for a complete school. A senior school costs up to £65 per school place, at least in the more expensive areas. Where building materials are near at hand and labour is cheap these prices should be reduced. My experience is that an all-in figure, including heating, lighting and tar-paving, should be in the neighbourhood of £65 per place. In making that estimate I have not usually included the boundary fencing.

Q.—*Will you tell us anything about the materials used?*

A.—Personally—I have varied my practice rather—in building schools I have generally gone in for reinforced concrete as the skeleton, faced with an 11-in. cavity wall.

Q.—*What form of heating is employed?*

A.—I have found by experience that the cheapest form of heating is ordinary low-pressure hot water. I have tried electricity and found it very expensive. With regard to automatic stokers, I have not found that they save the labour of a caretaker. Therefore, there does not seem to be any point in installing an automatic stoker if one still has to pay the human stoker.

Q.—*Is there a room set aside in this particular layout for the teaching of children by means of films or loud speakers?*

A.—Not in this particular plan, but it is suggested that it would be possible to instal wireless apparatus in the hall or certain other rooms, as the authority might desire. It could easily be arranged for a movable screen to be fitted in one or both of the assembly halls for use in connection with non-flam films, of which there are a large number devoted to educational subjects.

Q.—*What are the shower bath arrangements?*

A.—The boys undress in the changing room and then pass in procession along a space with a range of showers down both sides and at each end. Before returning to the changing room they rub off as much water as possible with their hands in a space called the "drip space," which is between the showers and the changing room.

On the girls' side this arrangement has not been favoured in the past—separate cubicles with curtains being provided; but there is a strong movement on foot to induce the girls to go through the same process as the boys.

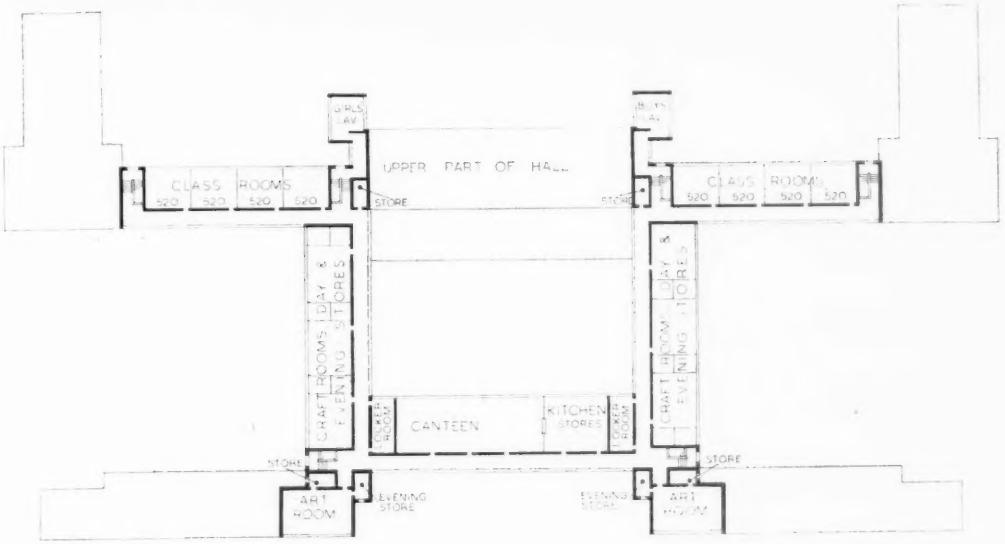
Q.—*Has the question of drying towels been found to be a real difficulty?*

A.—The questioner has touched upon one of the most difficult questions in the whole of the arrangements. We do provide a towel-drying room in connection with the changing rooms and the shower baths, but the question has so many difficulties that I have not really got an answer to it at the moment. There is always the possibility that a towel used by a boy who was suffering from some skin infection or sickening for some disease might in the drying be brought in proximity with the towels of other boys.

Q.—*On the question of the area of the classrooms, the area of the old classrooms was 650 or 575 sq. ft. In some of the newer schools the classrooms measure 23 ft. by 20 ft., and the floor area is only 460 sq. ft. The old dual desk is being replaced by chairs and tables, which take up much more room, and it seems to me that if the classrooms are going to be made smaller and have different furniture, there will be considerable cramping.*

A.—The large classrooms referred to were only found in quite old schools and were planned to accommodate 60 scholars. Until relatively recently the Board's regulation area for classrooms was 480 sq. ft. Under the new regulations they have raised it to 520. There is no doubt that tables and chairs do take up more room than the old desks, but there are any number of experiments proceeding on the design of school furniture and I think it is a matter of choice to select the size and type that will fit into the ordinary classroom.

Fig. 4.



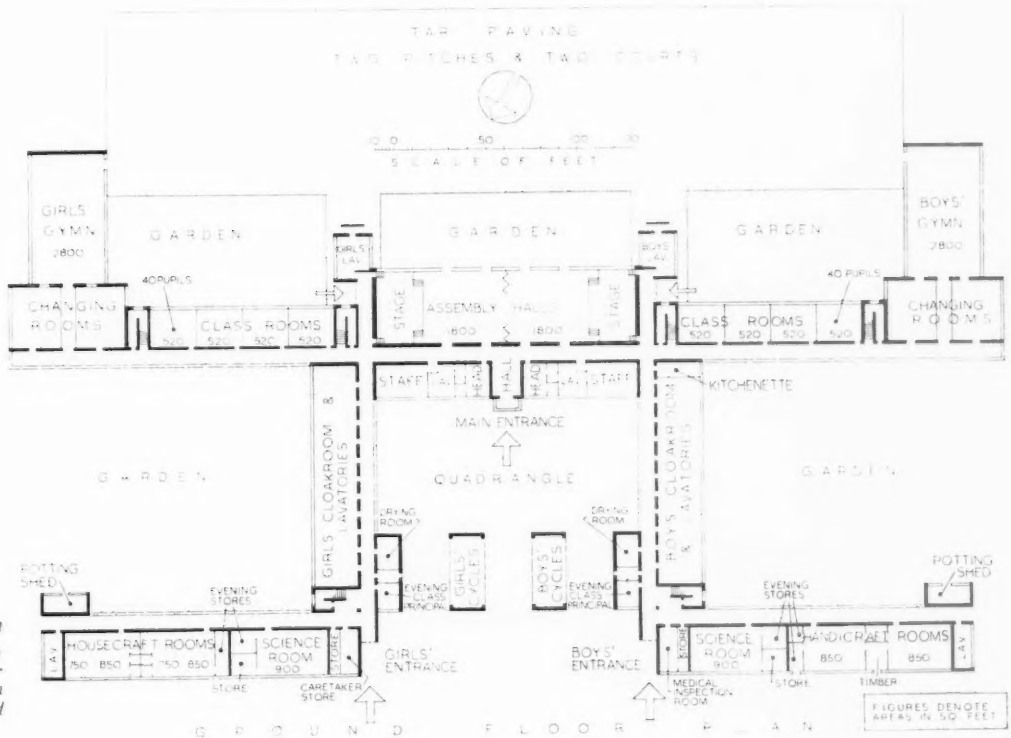


Fig. 3. Diagram showing areas, aspects and circulation of a Senior Mixed School

THE TEN-YEAR PLAN.

THE CHAIRMAN : I am very unwilling to stop the flood of questions, but we have had Mr. Burchett on his feet for a long time and the hour is getting late. Before the meeting closes I should like to ask Miss Hawtrey to say a few words on what is known as the Ten-Year Plan.

MISS HAWTREY : I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking the Royal Institute for having invited us to show some of our photographs and explain our views in this interesting Exhibition. The Ten-Year Plan for children is a plan which has been formed by a small group of people who came together because they felt, for different reasons, that one of the most urgent questions was to get a rapid and complete reform of school buildings. You have only to visit the Exhibition upstairs to see that not only in other countries, but in Great Britain also, very beautiful schools are now being built, a fact for which everyone must be grateful. But even so there is an enormous amount of work to be done. It is sometimes a help to be able to face such a situation and to say, " If you are prepared to spend five or six million pounds a year in loan charges (which in comparison with some other expenditure is not such a staggering sum) you can in ten years rebuild, reform, and recondition every school in this country."

If you turn to the photographs in the Ten-Year Plan section of the Exhibition, you will find some curious contrasts. The truth is that the ideal of one age may become the handicap of another. One photograph shows an infants' school built a hundred years ago, and we see there the school in a gallery where 100 children could be taught. At the time the gallery was built it was no doubt regarded as a splendid alternative to the cramped and sordid conditions previously prevailing. But everybody knows you cannot move freely with these gallery spaces, though there they are still in that infants' school We still have cases in which large rooms are divided up by glass partitions. There is also a picture of a seven-decker school, not a relic of antiquity, but still with us and hampering our efforts.

It is important that the nation as a whole should realise what a great handicap these old buildings are. Some of them are so extremely solid that it would be very difficult to modify them in any useful way, and even to pull them down is a great undertaking. I should like to refer you to a note in the catalogue in this connection. The Ten-Year Plan has been framed by people who felt it very important that this question of school buildings should be faced. Mr. Harold Nicolson is the Chairman of our Committee, Lady Astor is our President, and we have inspectors of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education and others greatly interested in school buildings as members of our Committee.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Burchett and Miss Hawtrey.

Programme of Exhibitions Organised by the Exhibition Sub-Committee

The Spring Exhibition is to be concerned with the planning and structural requirements of the Government's campaign for the extension of national physical fitness. The provisional title of " Health and Sport " has been given it and work on its preparation has now been in hand some time. The organisers are taking a wide view of their subject, which, in the words of the memorandum or " specification " describing the exhibition, is given as " the advancement of civic and communal amenities." The collaboration of several national bodies, interested in the subject or in sections of it has been obtained.

The following list of touring exhibitions shows bookings only up to the end of March 1938, although the three exhibitions listed are all booked beyond that date. At the end of March the Health and Sport Exhibition will enter the field and as soon as its first bookings are known a new complete list will be published.

Open	*Exhibition*	*Centre*	*Close*
1 Nov.	Modern Schools	Mortimer Gallery, Hull	20 Nov.
1 Nov.	Civic Centres	Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Kidderminster	27 Nov.
15 Nov.	Airports and Airways	Coventry	22 Nov.
29 Nov.	Modern Schools	Public Library and Museum, Rugby	11 Dec.
30 Nov.	Airports and Airways	Municipal Museum, Hull	30 Dec.
7 Dec.	Civic Centres	Public Library and Art Gallery, Huddersfield	8 Jan.
20 Dec.	Modern Schools	Dorland Hall, London, W.1	12 Jan.
15 Jan.	Airports and Airways	Museum and Art Gallery, Leicester	15 Feb.
15 Jan.	Civic Centres	Blackpool Art Gallery	4 Feb.
20 Jan.	Modern Schools	Museum and Art Gallery, Reading	10 Feb

Open	*Exhibition*	*Centre*	*Close*
15 Feb.	Civic Centres	Museum and Art Gallery, Folkestone	
18 Feb.	Modern Schools	Newport Corporation Museum	11 Mar.
March	Health and Sport	R.I.B.A.	
21 Mar.	Modern Schools	Public Museum and Art Gallery, Hereford	11 Apr.
25 Mar.	Airports and Airways	Museum and Art Gallery, Derby	24 Apr.

The opening and closing dates are subject to revision at the discretion of each centre, and before arranging to visit a particular exhibition members should ascertain from the centre in question the exact dates when it is being shown. The opening and closing dates of the Modern Schools Exhibition at Dorland Hall are definite.

Individual members are advised to make a special effort to visit these exhibitions when in their neighbourhood. There seems to be an impression—by no means general—that because the exhibitions are primarily intended for the general public they are not of interest to architects. The contrary is the case: for example, the Modern Schools Exhibition, when shown in London, was found to arouse very great interest in technical circles, not only among architects but also teachers and those responsible for school organisation and management. To get the best out of an exhibition the visitor should purchase a catalogue, that on the Schools Exhibition, in particular, being very informative and useful as a future reference.

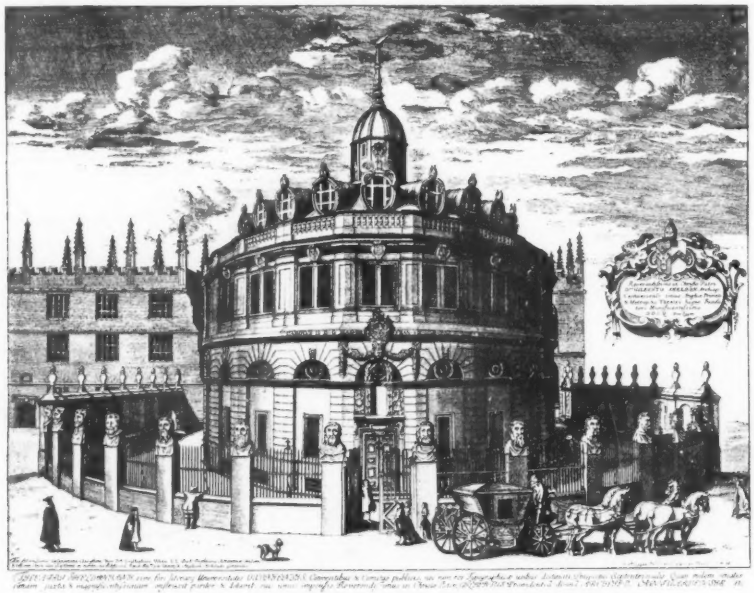
But apart from personal benefit to members, the Exhibition Sub-Committee wish to stress the fact that this work is one of public education. Its broad aim is to give the community a proper appreciation of the value to them of skilled planning and design. This is a work to which all architects should contribute. Therefore, members are asked to publicise the exhibition among their clients and friends and to offer help to a local centre showing an exhibition. Some centres do not require help in, for example, hanging and arranging the exhibits; others are glad of it. But all like to have the interest and support of local architects.

Many Allied Societies now regularly join forces with the curator of their municipal art gallery or museum in the organisation and publicising of R.I.B.A. Exhibitions. A very useful work performed by one such Allied Society is to provide members to act as guides conducting parties, both of adults and school children, round exhibitions.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee are at present producing two new exhibitions every year, one in the Spring suitable for larger galleries and one in the Autumn for smaller galleries. It is hoped to increase this number as soon as funds and resources generally permit, particularly in the production of small exhibitions.

The "British Architecture of To-day" Exhibition originally provided for the Brussels Exhibition of 1935 recently completed a long provincial tour. It has now been brought up to date by the addition of some 50 photographs and the omission of an equal number and sent on a short tour of American Universities. This is in response to several requests and as something of an acknowledgment of past help received from American architects. The tour has been arranged by Professor Sherley W. Morgan, President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and is as follows:—

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey	4-9 Oct.
Columbia University, New York City	11-16 Oct.
New York University, New York City	18-23 Oct.
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut	25-30 Oct.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	1-6 Nov.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.	8-13 Nov.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York	15-20 Nov.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	22-27 Nov.
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York	29 Nov.-4 Dec.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	6-11 Dec.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	13 Dec.-8 Jan.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	10-15 Jan.
Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana	17-22 Jan.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	24-29 Jan.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	2-12 Feb.
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas	21-26 Feb.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas	28 Feb.-5 Mar.
University of California, Berkeley, California	19-26 Mar.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.	28 Mar.-2 Apr.
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	4-9 Apr.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama	11-16 Apr.
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia	18-23 Apr.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	25-30 Apr.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	2-7 May



Loggan's engraving showing the original dormers and lantern

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE REPAIRED

Recently a considerable amount of internal repair work has been carried out on the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, under the direction of Mr. R. Fielding Dodd, Dip.Arch.Liverpool [*F.*]. This work has been mainly concerned with the gallery construction, which had been found to be suffering from attack by death-watch beetle. But the work has a wider interest than the technical one of repair to a historic building. Detailed examination of or discovery of hitherto unknown facts about any building by Sir Christopher Wren must inevitably throw additional light on the personality and constructive genius of Wren himself—twin subjects of perennial interest to architects.

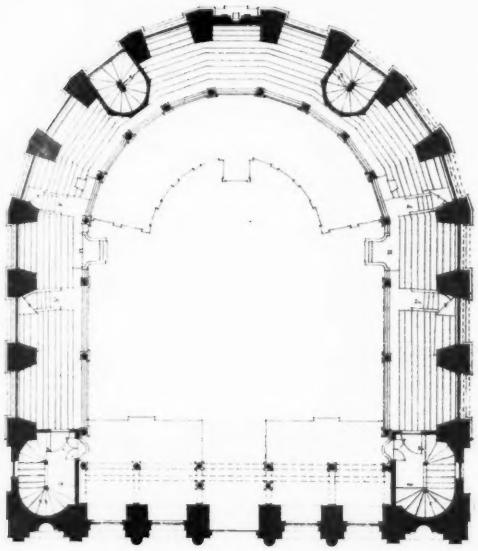
Historical Note

The Sheldonian Theatre is named after Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon, who succeeded to Canterbury in 1663. As Warden of All Souls (until imprisoned under the Commonwealth) he had long urged the need for a special building in which the "Acts" or conferring of University degrees could be performed. He, with many others, was scandalised by the use of St. Mary's Church for this function, with its attendant undergraduate levity. After some effort had been made to create a building fund, Archbishop Sheldon paid the whole cost, namely, £16,000, out of his private fortune. It is a curious fact that he never saw the building. Such was his devotion to duty that he would not undertake a journey to Oxford because it would have been one of "pleasure." The administration of the building account was undertaken by Dr. Fell, the victim of the celebrated rhyme.

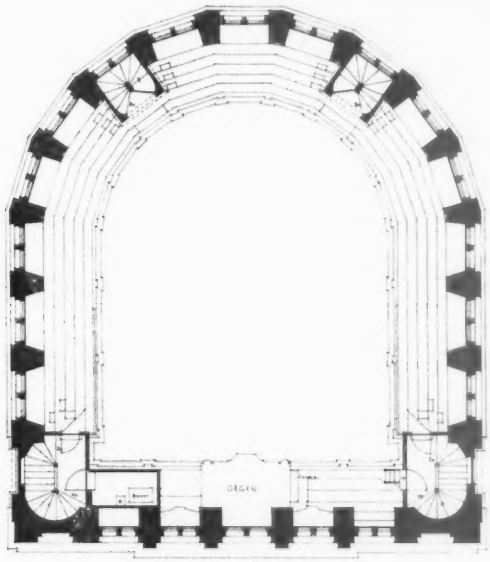
Wren began the building in 1663 when he was 31 years of age. It was completed in 1667. The interior detail shows traces of his stay in Paris, which took place in 1664, when the Great Plague had temporarily stopped all his building work. There seems little doubt that he got his idea for the plan from Serlio's restoration of the Theatre of Marcellus, which had been published some time previously. The flat ceiling, apparently held up by gold cords, is reputed to be in imitation of the velarium of the classic theatre. The painter was Robert Streeter.

The building achieved great admiration and notoriety.* Evelyn said of it "It is in truth a fabric comparable to any of this kind of former ages, and doubtless exceeding any of the present." Not only was it the first theatre built after the classic model in England, but it had the then phenomenal clear unsupported roof span of 68 feet.

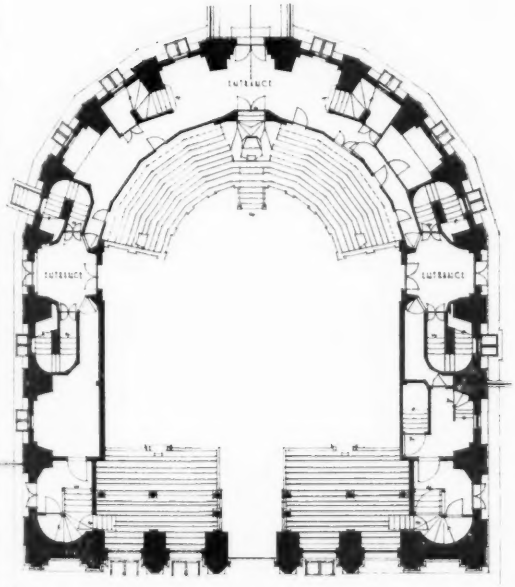
* *Parentalia* contains a Pindaric Ode presented to Wren in praise of the theatre and its architect, by Corbet Owen of Christ Church.



LADIES GALLERY PLAN

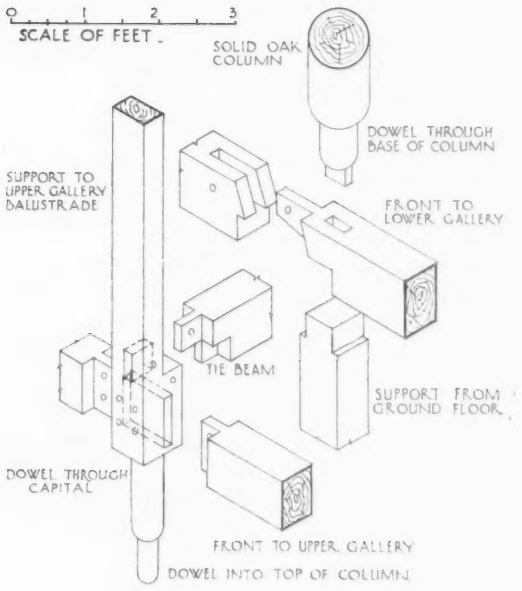


UPPER GALLERY PLAN

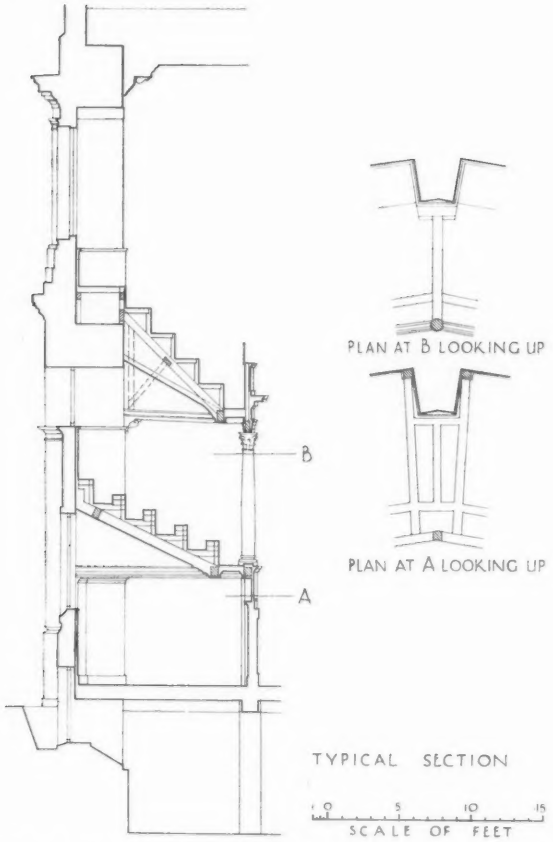


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

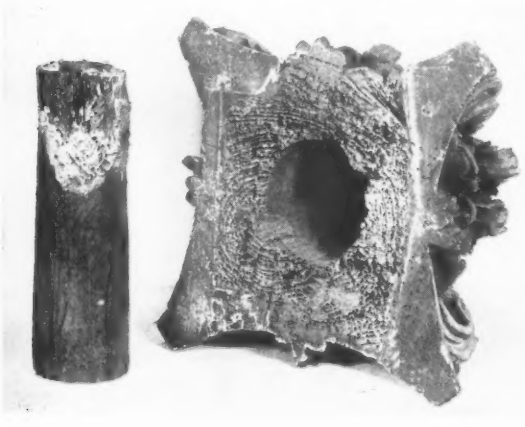
SCALE OF FEET 0 10 20 30 40

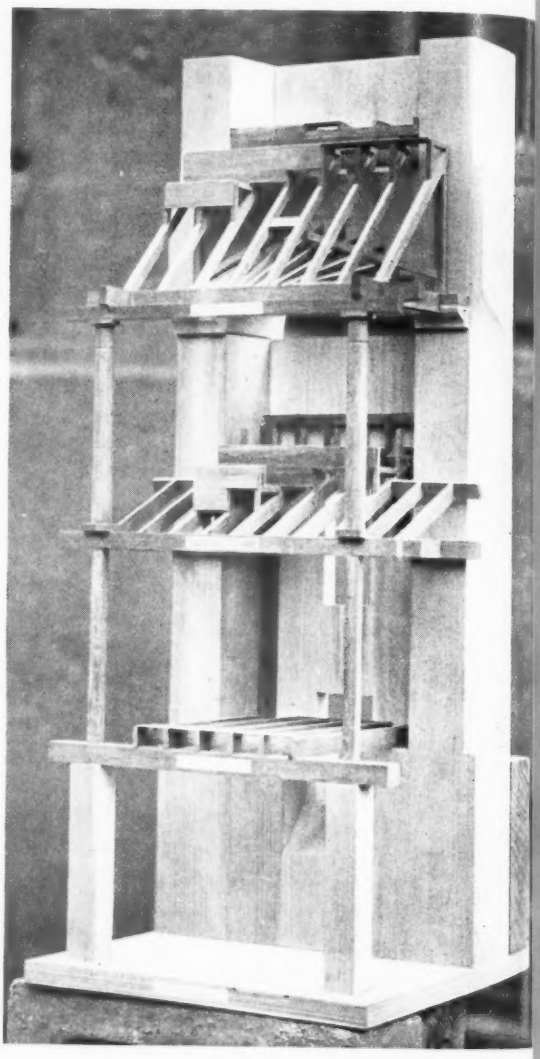


GALLERY CONSTRUCTION



Above and right : Drawings and model of the gallery construction as found. Below : Photograph by the Forest Products Research Laboratory showing beetle attack on one of the wooden capitals [*Photo Crown Copyright*





Contemporary admiration was not sustained in later years. At the end of a lengthy line of slightly contemptuous critics we find Sir Reginald Blomfield* dismissing it with "The inside is uninteresting and the details of the exterior coarse and heavy." But Geoffrey Webb † says "The Sheldonian Theatre has not received from modern writers the attention it deserves: we are blasé about spans of seventy feet now made easy

* *A History of Renaissance Architecture in England* 1500-180 By Sir Reginald Blomfield.

† *Wren* (Great Lives Series). By Geoffrey Webb.

by modern materials ; but the seventeenth-century critics regarded it as one of the most important of his buildings, and in the eighteenth-century *Parentalia* it occupies a foremost place in the list of his works."

The building of the Sheldonian Theatre was Wren's first big work, though he started Pembroke Chapel at Cambridge about the same time. How far he may be held responsible for every feature and detail of the design is uncertain. The master carpenter, Richard Frogley, appears to have received considerable credit for his share of the work.* The sculptor or master mason was William Bird, father of Francis Bird, the sculptor of the west pediment of St. Paul's Cathedral. The celebrated roof construction appears to have been borrowed from the design of a self-supporting flat floor of great span made in 1644 by Dr. J. Wallis, later Professor of Geometry at Oxford.†

The roof construction was not only of unprecedented span, but was designed to and actually did support from 1669 to 1713 ‡ the enormous weight of the University printing press—an interesting example of Wren's ability to meet the most irrational requests of his clients. The press was at that time attached to the Bodleian Library, who were to use part of the new building. The Bodleian still uses the basement for the storage of books, which will be removed when Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's new building is completed.

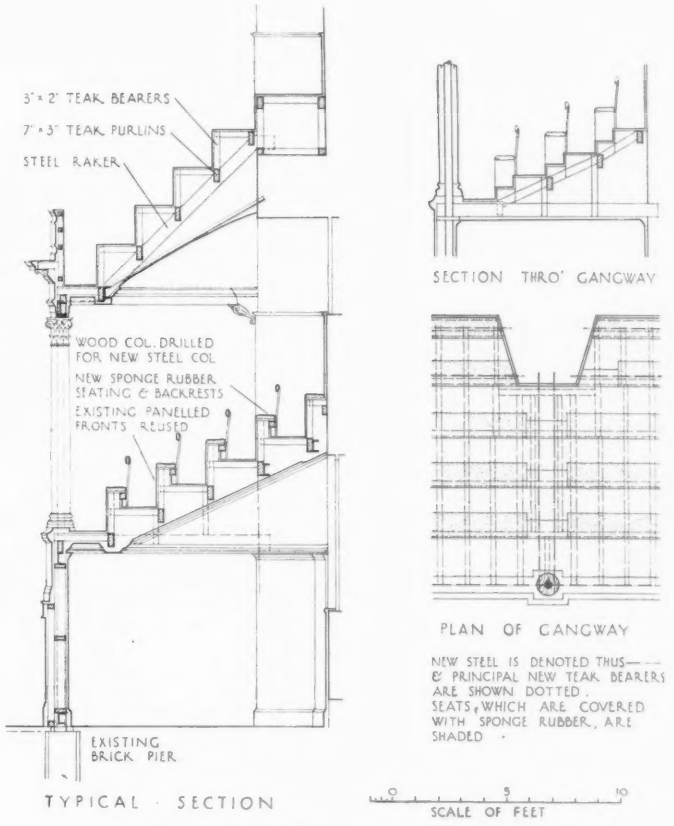
Some time after the printing press was removed the original roof was considerably altered, the lantern and circular dormers shown in Loggan's print being taken off.§ The present lantern, larger than the original, was put on by Blore in 1838. At some time also—probably the eighteenth century—double hung sashes were substituted for the original leaded lights.

The interior seems to have been very little changed.¶ The entablature and panelled balustrade of the balcony are painted somewhat crudely to simulate marble, and there is evidence that this dates from the eighteenth century. The organ was brought from elsewhere in 1858 and placed in the minstrel's gallery, where it blocks three windows ; the instrument is poor and the case both ugly and inappropriate. During the nineteenth century some new entrances or vomitories into the first or ladies' gallery were made by an architect whose name cannot be traced.

A full account of the building and history of the Sheldonian will probably not be available until the Wren Society come to undertake it.

THE RECENT REPAIRS

Apart from a general discoloration of the walls and a dangerous-looking sagging of the balcony beneath the organ, the interior appeared in recent years to be



Details showing the new gallery construction

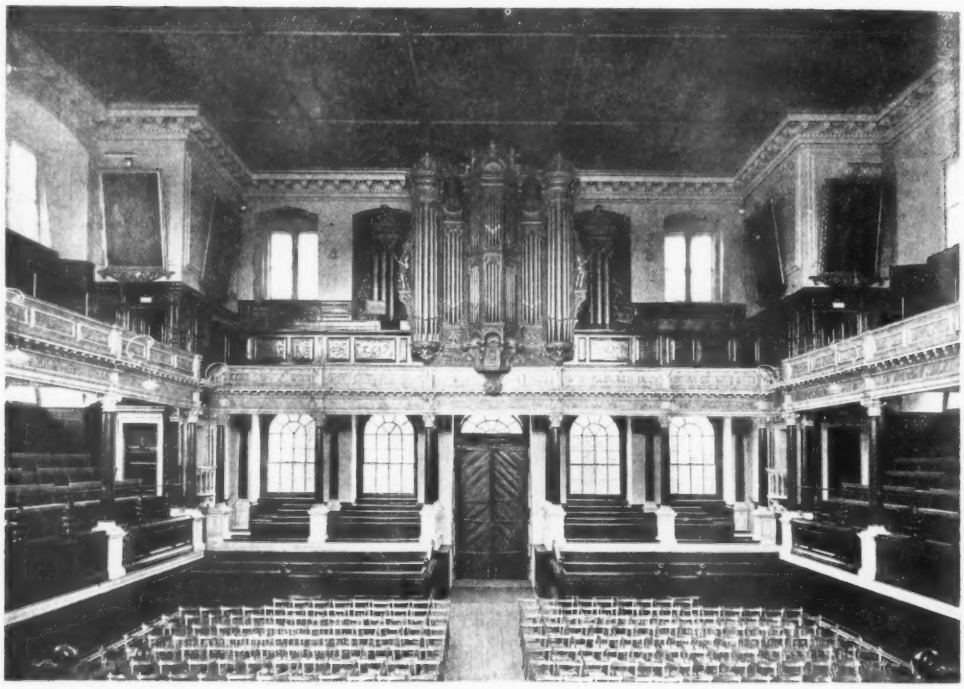
* Lucy Phillimore in *Sir Christopher Wren* says : "Dr. Plot, the historian of Oxfordshire, describes the construction of the theatre by Wren and his assistant, 'Richard Frogley, an able carpenter'."

† There is a drawing of the roof construction in *Parentalia*, the authorship of Dr. Wallis being acknowledged. It also says there is a "Diagram of such Work in the Architecture of Sebastian Serlio."

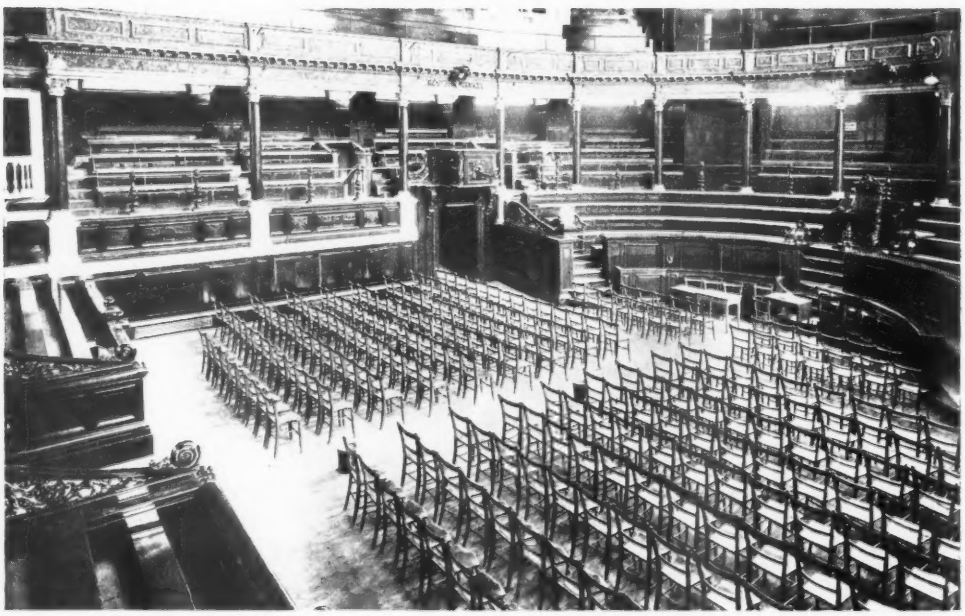
‡ *Inigo Jones and Wren.* By W. J. Loftie.

§ *The Oxford University and City Guide, on a New Plan*, published in 1837, says : "In consequence of the roof being in danger of falling a new one was substituted in 1802." Streeter's ceiling was, however, apparently untouched, so that the roof could not have been entirely new.

¶ *The Oxford University and City Guide, on a New Plan* also says : "In 1826 the interior . . . was decorated with new gilding, painting and other ornaments, and the allegorical picture on the ceiling, the colours and canvas of which had been greatly damaged by time, was repaired, cleaned and restored to almost its original freshness and beauty."



The interior, as at present, viewed from the Chancellor's chair towards the main door. The general cleaning has greatly improved the daylighting. The new backing to the seating of the ladies' gallery is visible in both photographs



The interior as at present, the main door on the left. This view shows one of the new approaches from the floor to the seats for graduates and the new extra seating below the main tier

quite sound. In 1935 the University decided to provide two new staircases to the upper (undergraduates') gallery in order to augment the two original, rather tortuous ones situated at the intersections of the curved and straight walls on plan. The two new staircases, placed to divide the curved seating into three roughly equal parts, were constructed in reinforced concrete, the steps and landings being cantilevered from a central newel wall, the whole being designed and supervised by Mr. Fielding Dodd. This wall was given its own independent foundations so as to bring no extra load on any part of the old structure.

The gallery structure when opened for this work showed evidence of serious beetle attack. The University thereupon commissioned Mr. Fielding Dodd to make a thorough inspection of the interior woodwork. He obtained the assistance of Dr. R. C. Fisher, entomologist, of the Forest Products Research Laboratory.

The gallery construction was found to possess several interesting design features. The columns were formed from solid wooden trunks and were the principal supporting members. As far as possible the whole gallery construction had been built as a self-supporting unit inside the shell of the walls. The first (ladies') gallery was held up at the back by wooden posts in the angles of each wall bay. These and the columns carried large beams between which was a system of rakers to support the stepping. The upper (undergraduates') gallery was much the same except that the back of the gallery was carried on large stone corbels. The only timbers built into the wall were the joist ends of the plaster vaults to the lunettes lighting the ladies' gallery. This construction is shown on page 28 in the drawing and in the photograph of the excellent model which Mr. Dodd had made.

It was found that both the roof structure (which is mainly of pine and therefore not readily attacked by the death-watch beetle) and the main floor were in good condition. But in the gallery construction Dr. Fisher found in the timbers, chiefly oak, evidence of attack by three varieties of insect, namely, the powder-post beetle (*Lyctus* sp.), the death-watch beetle (*Xestobium rufovillosum*), and the common furniture beetle (*Anobium punctatum*). Sapwood, present in quantities, was almost everywhere found to be severely attacked, the heartwood in very few instances. The architect reported that there was grave danger of collapse when the galleries were fully loaded.

On the architect's recommendation it was decided to remove the face work, such as the balcony fronts, and treat it with insecticide, and then to refix it on an entirely new structure of light steelwork and teak. Teak was chosen because it is highly resistant to attack by insects in this country.

The new work, including the steel framing, was designed to be entirely hidden. The wood columns were retained, but were bored and threaded over steel columns, an ingenious if somewhat expensive device. The plasterwork was replaced in "stick and rag," and new woodwork treated to match the old. The whole work has been remarkably well done—so well that it is almost impossible to detect. The section (on page 29) of the galleries as reconstructed may be compared with that showing the original construction.

Various minor alteration and repair works were made at the same time. A new heating apparatus was installed, making use of convectors which are concealed in the woodwork and discharge air through gratings. For some of these gratings copies were made of two existing wrought iron panels which bear Archbishop Sheldon's monogram. The whole has been carefully hidden

The University in deciding—quite wisely—not to do anything that would alter the character of the building, were faced with the problem of the notorious discomfort of the seating. Except in the undergraduates' gallery, the seating has been covered with a special sponge-type rubber about two inches thick. In the ladies' gallery, light backs of rubber on wood strip, supported by thin bronze uprights, have been provided. (See photographs opposite.)

The seats for graduates and distinguished visitors on either side of the Chancellor's chair have been made more easy of access by the provision of two openings with steps at the ends of the curve. A new row of seats below has also been provided.

The building was cleaned throughout. The walls above the upper gallery were a dirty black green, and are now light stone coloured. The gain in brightness is notable. Also Mr. Dodd decided to gild the cyma of the cornice, thereby completing the outer edges of the mesh of gilt cord moulding on the ceiling.

The structural steelwork was designed by Mr. John H. Farquharson, M.I.Struct.E., and the consultants for the heating were Messrs. Dolby & Williamson.

The total cost of the work was £10,300. The contractors were Messrs. Wooldridge & Simpson, the work being arranged on a cost plus profit basis.

REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours, 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Sowest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.

The Technical Manager, The Building Centre, Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.

THE NEW MODEL BUILDING BYELAWS

A new series of model byelaws for the regulation of building was issued by the Minister of Health in July 1937, and it is the purpose of this note to indicate some of the changes introduced and their probable influence on building practice.

Byelaws on the basis of this new model will not be generally made at once, as under the Public Health Act of 1936 it is not until 31 July 1939 that the existing building byelaws in all parts of the country automatically lapse. But such local authorities as possess no building byelaws at all are expected to act forthwith; and it was on their account (apart from the necessity for allowing reasonable time to other local authorities to revise their byelaws) that this model has been rushed through as a matter of urgency.

The one new model replaces three existing ones (urban, rural and intermediate). Every authority will, of course, be free to select only the portions likely to be required in its area; variation will usually be by omission, and the single series will, it is hoped, become the normal one throughout the country. If by this means the inconvenience of varying byelaws in different districts can be removed it will be a boon to architects.

An important change is the partial introduction of what may be called the scientific method. Such vague phrases in the existing series as "suitable material," "good mortar," "suitable and sufficient foundations" have been avoided where possible. The new method is first to state the simple human requirements to be satisfied—e.g., "the foundations of every building shall be so constructed as to sustain the combined dead load of the building and the superimposed load . . . etc."; this is followed by a list of actual methods by which the byelaw "shall be deemed to be satisfied," and reference is made to Standard Specifications where practicable. This should prevent much confusion in the use of recognised materials and methods, while leaving the door open for inventors and manufacturers to introduce new ones.

In this connection also it may be noted that references to codes for structural steel and reinforced concrete are now very properly embodied in the byelaws (instead of being relegated to footnotes), the references respectively being to the current British Standard Specification for the use of Structural Steel in Building and the Report of the Reinforced Concrete Structures Committee.

The scientific method is further exemplified in the introduction of an entirely new section dealing with materials used in building. This is in no sense a specification, but only sets out a minimum standard of quality; and here again Standard Specifications are introduced where possible. This section is unlikely to affect architects much, but should enable more control to be exercised over the lower grades of building work.

Special classes of building are outside the scope of the byelaws, although in some cases notice is required of intention to erect, etc., whilst others are also subject to a new clause dealing with short-lived materials. Erections such as small garages, stores and temporary estate offices with walls or roofs of specified short-lived materials may be either prohibited or allowed under licence for a limited period.

Certain exemptions from the existing building byelaws do not appear in the new model. Some of these are specially exempted in the Act itself, and Crown property does not require exemption. Other buildings approved by Government Departments are no longer specifically exempted.

All drainage and fittings are conveniently grouped in a separate section called "Works and Fittings." Numerous changes occur, and the requirements are to some extent tightened up and brought into line with good modern practice. Reference is made to British Standard Specifications for all classes of drain and soil pipes; intercepting traps are no longer required. Provision is made for water or air-pressure testing of both drains and soil and ventilating pipes. All provisions relating to privies are omitted. New clauses in this section deal

with wells, water tanks (for rainwater) and stoves, etc.

The new model does not include byelaws with respect to new streets, and these will continue to be made under the 1875 Act in a separate series.

The above notes are, of course, not exhaustive, but merely indicate some changes which leap to the eye. Modern building practice is so complicated and so varied in type that it must clearly have been a matter of extreme difficulty to make byelaws equally suitable, for example, for a rural cottage built by a speculative builder and a vast industrial building scientifically designed and supervised by experts.

The old rule-of-thumb methods, still suitable for the former, present impossible conditions for the latter. This model is, therefore, a compromise. The rule-of-thumb has of necessity been retained, but a commencement has been made of building upon it a new and better scientific method.

In a memorandum it is explained that the Advisory Committee appointed by the Minister of Health regret that, owing to limitations of time, it has not been found possible to apply these principles over a wider field. The Minister contemplates that before the date when the building byelaws now in force cease to have effect fuller revision will have been undertaken.

The writer may, perhaps, express his personal view that the whole approach to the problem is from the wrong angle. However elaborate the byelaws and vast the army of inspectors, it is impossible to ensure a satisfactory standard in all building work while much of it is in the hands of uncontrolled and irresponsible people. The public health and safety can only be assured by requiring qualified architectural or engineering supervision of all building work ; the model building byelaws can then become a very simple document.

E. W. B. Scott

STANDARD DIMENSIONS OF BRICKS

Since 1904 the Institute *Kalendar* has contained a specification for " Sizes of Standard Bricks." Whether many architects are acquainted with what these sizes are is questionable but it is certain that they have not been generally specified, otherwise the brickmakers would have adopted them and they would long since have become standardised.

This would have been unfortunate. The sizes given in the *Kalendar** are such as to render the " brick dimension " 9¼ ins. from the centre of one joint to the centre of the next. In figuring dimensions the brick dimension of 9 ins. may be regarded as general practice. The discrepancy of ¼ in. is, of course, cumulative and would be sufficient to prove troublesome in certain cases, such as a series of piers alternating with stock size windows. Such a case would have left only two alternatives, either the architect would have had to take the multiple of the odd quarter of an inch into consideration in figuring his drawings, or the bricklayer would have to cut the bricks in each pier.

That we escaped this misfortune is due to the fact that little notice has ever been taken of the so-called " Sizes for Standard Bricks." Although the chaotic state ensuing from the lack of standard practice is not in the interests of economy, it is better to have no standard than the wrong one.

For the dual purpose of establishing uniformity in manufacture and securing a size compatible with common practice, the Science Standing Committee conferred with the Institute of Clay Workers and, having arrived at an agreement, the R.I.B.A. requested the British Standards Institution to formulate a Standard Specification.

The outcome is the British Standard Specification No. 657—1936 for " Dimensions of Clay Facing and Backing Bricks." (See 1936-37 *Kalendar*, p. 777.) For those who prefer a shallow brick this standard includes for a brick 2 ins. deep, while the northern practice is recognised by the inclusion of a 2⅞-in. brick. These sizes apply not only to facing bricks but to backing bricks also.

The Science Standing Committee of the Royal Institute and the British Standards Institution have done their utmost in the matter of setting up a Standard and in this work the Clay Industry has given wholehearted support. But it must be remembered that a product is not standardised by the mere publication of a Standard Specification ; in fact, the attention of the Science Committee was drawn only recently to samples of bricks which were over 9 ins. long, notwithstanding that a Standard Specification has existed for over a year. The adoption of a standard size by the trade necessitates in many cases the scrapping of expensive plant and while the manufacturers have signified their readiness to do this in order to meet the requirements of architects, it is not reasonable to expect them to incur the expense of standardisation unless they are assured that it is to meet a demand.

In order to complete the work of standardisation, therefore, it remains for the individual architect to demonstrate the existence of the demand by taking advantage of the Standard Specification and (unless he desires to employ bricks of special size) to include in all building specifications a clause to the following effect :—

> *All clay bricks to conform in size with the requirements of the British Standard Specification for Dimensions of Clay Facing and Backing Bricks, No. 657-1936.*

A. H. Barnes

* Omitted in the 1937-38 *Kalendar*

GAS ILLUMINATION

Alleged Damage to Ancient and Modern Churches and Other Buildings Due to Gas as an Illuminant.

As a result of an article in the 6th Report of the Central Council for the Care of Churches on the question of alleged damage to ancient and modern churches and other buildings due to gas as an illuminant, a committee of investigation, upon which the R.I.B.A. was represented, was set up by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

This Committee has held several meetings, attended by many experts, and has collected much information. The final meeting was held on 1 April 1937, when the following resolution was passed :—

> " Having regard to the number of churches lighted by gas and the fact that no specific evidence of damage has been brought to their notice, despite enquiries in various directions, the members attending this Conference consider that, whatever may have been the case in the past, no reason has been brought forward to suggest that, under present conditions, at all events, gas lighting is harmful to the fabric of churches. It is the opinion of the members that the standard of purity imposed by the statutory requirements together with the efficient combustion of modern gas lighting appliances, and their proper maintenance, are adequate safeguards against any risk of damage."

It should be noted that the above resolution is in no way a recommendation.

DAYLIGHT AND CLERICAL WORK

The Illumination Research Committee have been making experiments* to find out the minimum daylight illumination tolerable for clerical work. These experiments are described in a technical paper which, as its name implies, is intended for the information of research workers, and is consequently written in a technical jargon not easily comprehended by most architects. Fortunately the " meat " is contained in a summary at the end. From this summary it appears that the experiments were made with the intention first of measuring the daylight at the moment when a worker switches on his desk light. From the measurements obtained, the average minimum value of daylight illumination tolerable for clerical work was found to be about 5 foot-candles. In a room containing 17 typists employed by the Office of Works, a highly ingenious apparatus was installed which recorded the times when each of the 17 desk lights was switched on and off and the daylight intensity on each desk at that time. The result (5 foot-candles) was then applied to determine the average lighting-up time for workers in positions having varying daylight factors. From this was deduced the periods during each day of the year on which daylight will, on the average, be sufficient for positions having various daylight factors. Thus it should now be possible to determine for any given desk position the proportion of total working time for which artificial light will be required.

* *D.S.I.R. Illumination Research Technical Paper, No. 19. Daylight Illumination necessary for Clerical Work.* H.M. Stationery Office. 6d.

Correspondence

CHARLES RENNIE MACKINTOSH

49 George Square,
Edinburgh, 8.
19.10.37

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—The lecture by Mr. Henry-Russell Hitchcock on late Victorian Architecture made very interesting reading in the JOURNAL for 16 October.

But it is a source of continual astonishment to some of your readers how Mackintosh is calmly absorbed into the *corpus* of English architecture without question and entirely without reference to the country in which he practised and where he did, at any rate in Glasgow, have some influence. Mr. Hitchcock makes this mistake, and not long ago I noticed another author doing the same thing.

And yet, in the preface to the *Portfolio of Mackintosh Designs* published many years ago by Koch of Darmstadt, a *foreign* critic was able to see clearly the relation between Mackintosh's work and the Scottish tradition. Raymond McGrath, in his book, *Twentieth Century Houses* (Faber), dwelt on the same aspect of Mackintosh's work. And, a few weeks ago, when I happened to meet a distinguished Viennese art critic, I showed him a photograph of one of Mackintosh's buildings (at Helensburgh) along with some drawings from MacGibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* and he was astonished at the existence of an historical background to Mackintosh of which he had never heard.

The reason for this relationship is not far to seek. The essence of the Scots tradition was a sturdy functionalism which long persisted, despite the incursion of renaissance forms and facades, in rural and other unsophisticated places—even in the backs of those suave-fronted houses in Edinburgh's New Town. Mackintosh appreciated this quality in Scottish architecture and it would add to the understanding of Mackintosh's work if the background to his work were remembered.

I am yours faithfully,

ROBERT HURD

STANDARDS OF ADEQUACY AS TO THE ACCESS OF NATURAL LIGHT TO HABITABLE BUILDINGS

11 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, E.C.4.
1.11.37

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I observe that, in the JOURNAL of 16 October, members of the Institute are urged to consider the communication on the above subject, and to submit comments. In view of the very limited amount of space available for such a purpose, I will endeavour to express my observations as succinctly as possible.

In my view, it is highly expedient to prescribe such standards under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, and so prevent the repetition of anything remotely resembling the appalling conditions created by modern buildings in the U.S.A. I consider that it is desirable that the effect of prospective structures on adjoining buildings should be gauged by means of some reasonable standard of fenestration and not by the windows in the existing buildings. To gauge it on the basis of small windows would tend to restrict the building owner unduly; whereas, to employ very large windows, hypothetically, for that purpose would be contrary to the best interests of the adjoining owners and of the public. I agree that the limits of obstruction caused by new buildings should be defined by actual heights in feet and not by angles, as the extension of buildings along angles of limitation causes an increasing deprivation of light, in opposite buildings, in proportion to the height of the new structure. In France there are regulations by means of which the periodical whitening of buildings can be enforced, and it seems to me that the Ministry of Health might acquire powers whereby the coefficient of reflection of the walls of all buildings in narrow thoroughfares, in towns, should be maintained above some minimum standard. Reflected light is a most valuable asset, although its luminosity is bound to be but a part of that derived directly from the sky, which we must regard as the source of all natural illumination. It may be thought that an ideal layout would prevent the existence in the future of such narrow streets. I should be glad to imagine that such might be the case, but I am inclined to think that economic considerations will prevent the same standard of amenity being preserved throughout all parts of large towns in the future. It never has been so, in the past, and it seems too much to hope for in the lifetime of the present generation. In other words, I assume that there must be zones in the central urban area. I regard the paper published as a most helpful indication of a method of approach that the Ministry of Health might consider, in drafting regulations, and I sincerely hope that some progress on the lines suggested may be made. There are, however, many points, of which the Minister is doubtless aware, which will have to be borne in mind.

I regret to find that it is claimed that the 0.2 per cent daylight factor is anything more than a standard of inadequacy of illumination that may be adopted in England. The contention that it is a universal standard for the whole world is, in my opinion, untenable. Some of my reasons for holding this view are referred to in a letter by me that appeared in *The Builder* of 8 October last.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SWARBRICK [*F.*].

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

25 Bedford Row,
London, W.C.1.
3.9.37

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I am able to inform you that at the Congress recently held in Paris, the fusion of our Federation and the International Housing Association was agreed.

The general terms of fusion had been previously outlined by a Joint Committee of the two bodies, and the outcome of the meetings at Paris resulted as follows:

(1) The new body is to be called the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.
(2) The rules of the Federation, with slight amendments, are to be the rules of the new body.
(3) All debts (if any) of each body are to be cleared by that body before fusion.
(4) The seat of the Federation is to be at Brussels.
(5) Mr. Donald C. L. Murray is to be General Secretary, and Miss Paula Schäfer Secretary for the Library and Publications.
(6) A new Executive Committee has been appointed comprising twelve representatives from each body.
(7) Mr. Pepler has been elected President to hold office until the autumn of 1938, after the Congress at Mexico, to be followed by Dr. Strölin, Oberburgomaster of Stuttgart.
(8) Three Vice-Presidents were elected to form the Bureau: Mr. Scheffer, Mr. Boldsen, and Mr. Sellier, or his nominee.
(9) The Congresses at Mexico City (1938) and Stockholm (1939) already arranged for by the Federation were confirmed.

The General Meeting of our Federation agreed that the existing President, Vice-Presidents, and members of the Council should be re-appointed, and act until the final formation of the fused body, which it is hoped will take place in January, 1938.

Numerous additional bodies and persons were admitted to membership of our Federation.

It is felt that the cause of housing and town planning, which are indissolubly linked, will be greatly strengthened by this fusion, and it is expected that all who are interested in these two subjects will adhere to the new body, and especially is it hoped that all who were members of either of the two previously existing organisations will continue to give their support to the new Federation.

After the end of this year, the seat of the Federation will be transferred to Brussels; that is to say, the offices of the previously existing bodies will be removed from London and Frankfort, and will function as General Secretariat of the new Federation under the direction of Mr. Donald C. L. Murray as the General Secretary, and Miss Paula Schäfer acting as Secretary for the Library and Publications.

For the success of the new body, the sympathy, interest, and co-operation of all interested in its aims and objects are essential, and it is hoped that all members will endeavour, now that two separate bodies have been merged into one united organisation, to urge the adherence of as many public bodies and private members in all countries as possible.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE L. PEPLER, *President.*

Book Reviews

THE PLANNING AND EQUIPMENT OF BOYS' CLUBS*

The whole nation is rapidly becoming conscious of the importance of the way in which we spend our leisure time, and this, with the interest now shown in physical fitness, is leading to an expansion of clubs for boys and girls among the other movements concerned with the recreation of the adolescent.

The membership of the boys' club movement is growing apace ; and the provision of adequate premises in which the club work can be carried out is its natural corollary. Boys' clubs are seldom well endowed and most of the buildings which now house them were originally built for very different purposes. Little has been written on the planning of club premises, and the large amount of knowledge that undoubtedly exists about this subject has not been made available before Mr. Llewellyn Smith wrote his book *Buildings for Boys' Clubs*.

The author has not only had the accumulated experience of the National Association of Boys' Clubs on which to draw, but, more important still, has a wide personal knowledge of boys' club work. His statement that " good buildings do not make good clubs " may be repugnant to many architects, but until the profession realises that elaborately designed and luxuriously equipped buildings are not the best method of producing the right spirit in a club they will fail in the work they undertake.

The book contains a well-written chapter on the Minimum Club and sketches the essentials in a club building. The importance of a changing room and bathroom, however small, is rightly stressed and is a point that is far too often overlooked. There is also a chapter on the accommodation of the fully grown club which sets out in detail the many activities which are to be found in clubs up and down the country. A great deal of technical information is contained in this part of the book which will be most valuable when the actual planning stage is reached.

The adaptation of old buildings has not been forgotten and many interesting suggestions are made for the conversion of Sunday Schools, warehouses, factories, public houses and other buildings. The author's preference for disused public-houses as " buildings originally built to minister to men's pleasures " will be shared by those who have practical knowledge of club work, for, as he points out, the mere fact that in a certain area a public-house is thought to be so de moralising a factor that it is closed makes it an eminentl suitable place for a healthy social influence like a boys' club.

A useful diagrammatic plan of the working of a clu is given and the relative merits of the " central hall " type of plan with the clubroom in the centre are com pared with those of the " spread out " plan, linke by corridors. It is here that the greatest difficulty wi be experienced in planning, for although we ma agree that corridors should be eliminated where possible and although we may realise the value of passage room as a means of interesting boys in new activities, we mus at all costs, guard against the central clubroom becomin a passage itself in which nothing can be done witho disturbance. Where the central clubroom is sufficient large a fireside discussion can be carried on and " quiet " games can be played without too much interruption but judging by some of the illustrations in the boo the central clubroom may be wasted if it is too sma for these activities to take place in relative quiet.

The appendixes on " Hot Water " and " Syste of Heating " compare the relative advantages of vario methods for club buildings and enable the lay mind t grasp the general principles of the different systems an the costs of each.

This book will be appreciated by architects and la men alike. It will be valued by architects for th technical information it contains and the picture i gives of the way a boys' club functions. It will enabl the layman and the club leader to visualise a clu working under favourable conditions, will help him t give adequate instructions to his architect, and at a later stage to criticise his architect's sketch plans i a knowledgeable way.

J. G. Birkett [*L.*]

ENGLISH PLANNING CRITICALLY EXAMINED

Town and Countryside. *Some Aspects of Urban and Rur Development. By Thomas Sharp. Reprint in Oxfo Bookshelf series. 8vo. xii + 226 pp + plates. Oxford Univer sity Press. 1937. 6s.*

A new and cheaper edition of Mr. Sharp's critical enquir into the state of planning in England will be widely welcome When *Town and Countryside* first appeared in 1932 it caused considerable sensation. For so long had the garden-city ide dominated planning and development here that it was, an still is, considered almost *lèse-majesté* to question its validi

**Buildings for Boys' Clubs.* By Arthur Llewellyn Smith [*A*]. Boys' Club Handbook No. 9. 8vo. 72 pp. London : National Association of Boys' Clubs. 1937. 2s.

or criticise the results obtained under the rule of planning law based on that idea since the first English Planning Act of 1909. This Act, says Mr. Sharp, "might have revived civic design. But it did not. It consigned it finally to oblivion. . . . The town was to be no longer a town, but a loose collection of country cottages, and the looser and more countrified the better." Since most of the authors of that Act and the people who have spent twenty years applying it and amplifying it by later legislation are still alive and influential members of the planning profession, it can be well understood that Mr. Sharp's challenge drew for him a good many hard knocks, but this reprint is evidence that so far he has survived them without wishing to retract any of his arguments.

Town and Countryside marked the end of an epoch, the first epoch, in English official planning in which one school could dominate practice without effective interference. Mr. Sharp was not the first to argue that all was not well, nor even the first to propound an ideal halfway between the garden city of Howard and the *ville radieuse* of Corbusier, but his arguments were so downright and closely reasoned and presented with such *éclat* that they immediately attracted attention. It is hardly possible to open a recent town-planning book or journal without seeing evidence of the extent to which this new critical approach to planning is influencing development. Although it must be acknowledged that the influence is as yet more in words and consciousness than deeds.

In brief, the basis of Mr. Sharp's argument, as he states it, is that "the town is the town : the country is country : black and white ; male and female. Only in the preservation of these distinctions is there any salvation : only through the preservation of the town as town can the countryside be saved ; and only through the limitation of rurality to the country can the town be preserved." The sting in his elaboration of his thesis comes chiefly from his moderation. He is no biased advocate of skyscraper cities but of the continuation of eighteenth-century urbanity in the terms of modern life and equipment ; nor is his attack on the hybrid town-country of the garden city his only theme—in a way that is only one of many elements in a devastatingly coherent analysis of all the attendant features of modern development, preservation, traffic, growth of the countryside, advertisements and amenities interpreted in their widest meaning. Unhappily Mr. Sharp's argument is pervaded by a pessimism which is doubly grim because it is sincere and not just a business of conjuring up bogy-men to frighten John Citizen. It is visible throughout the book from the sentence quoted above that the 1919 Act "finally" condemned civic design to the last sentence of all that "a few more years will roll and a good few more seasons pass before [enlightened control] becomes even a hope."

Pessimism or not, the book remains now, five years after its first publication, one of the best written, most sincere and most fundamentally important works that have appeared within the field of architectural and planning literature.

GOOD BUILDING IN LANCASHIRE

BUILDING IN LANCASHIRE. *Edited by C. Gustave Agate, F.R.I.B.A. Foreword by the Earl of Derby. 98 pp. 105 illus. C.P.R.E. 1937. 1s.*

Building in Lancashire is the latest and in every way an outstanding C.P.R.E. publication which has been prepared under the general editorship of Mr. C. G. Agate [*F.*], with the collaboration of a committee of experts. Articles by Mr. Agate on rural development and planning and design and materials, Professor Cordingley [*F.*] on industry and its relation to scenery, Mr. Leslie Halliday [*A.*] on suburban development and elevation control, Mr. John Dower [*A.*], Mr. G. B. Howcroft [*A.*], Mr. E. H. Honeyburne [*A.*] and Mr. Wesley Dougill [*A.*] on, respectively, Lakeland, Pennine, Lancashire plain and Lancashire coast building, make the book comprehensive in scope, on the whole broadminded and authoritative. Throughout there is a "left-centre" recognition of modern design and a realisation that the use of "substitute" materials, as concrete and asbestos, etc., are sometimes called, is often inevitable and not to be arrogantly and indiscriminatingly deplored. All the authors, who, by the way, are all architects, know Lancashire well and have practised in the county and are obviously prepared to practise, and have practised, what they preach. Although the booklet has direct reference to Lancashire, the principles on which it is based are of such universal application throughout Great Britain that everyone interested either as layman or practitioner in the proper development of rural building and preservation will find it full of interesting useful instruction. There may be small points with which individuals will disagree, that is inevitable in a book of this type compiled from the experience and sentiments of many different persons, but the matter is too serious and this book too good to allow any reviewer to press his own opinions, nor where so much is included in such small space can an adequate summary be attempted. The booklet is excellently printed and is illustrated by several maps of the county and by over a hundred well-chosen photographs.

PLAY PARKS

PLAY PARKS, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR DESIGN, EQUIPMENT AND PLANTING. *By Thomas Adams, D.Eng., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., etc. 8vo, 56 pp. London : Coronation Planting Committee. 1937. 1s.*

The need for more and better playgrounds is now recognised. "More playgrounds"—obviously. "Better playgrounds" implies all the things that Dr. Adams describes admirably in this pamphlet. The playgrounds of the future will be distinguished from most of those of the past, if the Coronation Planting Committee gets its way, by the extent to which the new grounds will be designed as "parks," as leafy, green places and not barren asphalt wastes. Those who in London are accustomed to the central parks with their fine trees and acres of green cannot easily picture the dreary wastes that have to serve as playgrounds for children and adults in many towns, and villages even ; partly the failures of the past to provide the playgrounds which are now seen to be necessary come from mere blindness to the need, partly from ignorance not of the need but of the way to meet it. Dr. Adams's pamphlet is written in a lively and effective publicist way and will do much to convert the blind from their blindness ; for town planners and architects it contains a useful statement of plan requirements and equipment. Playgrounds good and bad in England and elsewhere are illustrated to show what has been done and several ideal unexecuted schemes are given with probable costs. There is information about the most suitable trees to plant and a general summary of all requirements.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORT

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. *Extracts from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1936-37. 8vo. 72 pp. 1937. London: H.M.S.O. 1s.*

This annual extract from the Ministry of Health's report deals with all the activities of the Ministry that directly concern architects and town planners.

Part I deals with housing during the fourth year of the five years' programme of slum clearance during which the demolition of 280,000 houses was envisaged. Since the original scheme was prepared the number of demolitions proposed has risen from 207,500 in clearance areas to 266,000 and from 72,500 scheduled for individual demolition to 111,530, so that the revised programme shows a total now of 377,930, a 35 per cent. increase. Up to 31 December 1936 100,355 houses or less than one-third of this programme had been completed. It had never been visualised that the slum clearance programmes in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and London could be completed within the five years, though the demolition figures for these cities are included.

The rehousing programme has made better progress, and it is claimed that by the end of the five years' period all the houses approved will have been completed.

The overcrowding survey was published during the year, and showed that, according to the low standard adopted which regarded the living-room as sleeping space, 3.8 per cent., or 341,554 dwellings, were overcrowded. "Appointed Days," after which overcrowding would be an offence, were fixed in 96.6 per cent. of the areas.

Local authority building has accounted for 54,673 houses in slum clearance programmes, 2,004 in overcrowding schemes, and 15,057 for general purposes where private enterprise building has proved inadequate. Private enterprise provided 273,516 houses without state assistance, among which were 98,224 of a rateable value under £13 (£20 in Greater London). In all this the report emphasises numbers only. No architects will be satisfied with any Ministry report until more attention is paid to quality as well.

House building costs seem to be rising seriously. The cost of an ordinary non-parlour house rose £35, of a small one-bedroomed dwelling £25, and of dwellings in buildings of three or more storeys £10 between March 1936 and March 1937. It is reported that the situation is causing the Minister considerable concern.

The Town Planning section of the report states that three-fifth of England and Wales are now under planning control, but it is not stated in what proportion of this area the authorities are effectively exercising the powers they possess. Nor is there much information on the effectiveness of the present compensation and betterment rules. There seems to be increasing evidence reflected in the Ministry's activities that people generally are becoming aware of the value of preserving and creating amenities; though it is interesting to read that, in the Minister's opinion, "insufficient reliance is being placed on the amenity aspect" in planning rural areas. One small planning scheme, that for Woodbridge and Debden, has as its sole object the security of the amenities of the Woodbridge bye-pass.

A large part of the Town Planning report is given to descriptions of cases of all sorts. These tell an interesting and, on the whole, reassuring story of the wealth of common sense that underlies the Ministry's interpretation of the various Acts and the broadminded way in which appeals are dealt with.

THE SUB-CONTRACT FORM

THE STANDARD FORM OF BUILDING SUB-CONTRACT . . . *annotated . . . By T. R. Dingad Davies, B.Sc., Barrister-at-Law. Sm. fo., 72 pp. London: Federated Employers' Press. 1937. 7s. 6d.*

This is an authoritative annotation of the *Standard Form of Building Sub-Contract* issued with a Foreword by Mr. Sydney Tatchell [*F.*], Chairman of the Joint Contracts Tribunal, and a Preface by Lord Amulree. In his introduction the editor explains the genesis of this sub-contract form as follows:—"The 1931 Standard Form of Contract contains a clause (clause 15) which permits the contractor to refuse to accept as a sub-contractor anyone who, nominated or selected by the architect to supply and fix any materials or to carry out any work which is the subject of a prime cost price or provisional sum appearing in the Bill of Quantities or Specification relating to the contract, will not enter into a sub-contract providing:—

1. That the nominated sub-contractor shall indemnify the contractor against the same obligations in respect of the sub-contract as the contractor is liable for in respect of the contract.

2. That the nominated sub-contractor shall indemnify the contractor against claims in respect of any negligence by the sub-contractor, his servants or agents, or any misuse by them of any scaffolding or other plant the property of the contractor, or any Workmen's Compensation Act in force.

3. That payment, less only cash discount of 2½ per cent., shall be made to the nominated sub-contractor by the contractor within fourteen days of his receipt of the architect's certificate under the provisions of the contract, which includes the value of such sub-contractor's work.

For these reasons, and to unify practice, the present form was adopted by representative organisations of the parties concerned. It should be borne in mind that the sub-contract is primarily for use when the 1931 R.I.B.A. contract is used, and has been designed to relate to the provisions of that contract; it can, however, be used with other forms of main contract, but in some cases, if so used, will require amendment. The editor gives a warning, however, that care should be exercised in making amendments.

The sub-contract is between the main contractor and the sub-contractor, so that normally the employer or building owner who is party to the main contract only comes in indirectly. It is important that the architect should be acquainted with the form. The importance of the sub-contract to him lies chiefly in the provisions respecting variations. Clause 5 provides that all orders for variations of or omissions from the sub-contract works *must be given to the sub-contractor by the contractor and not by the architect.* Mr. Davies gives a long and useful note on the relationship of the contractors and the architects under this clause, which should be read with care.

This annotation can be regarded as an essential text-book for every architect's office.

A reprint has been made of Rimmer and Hoare's Edition of the *Standard Form of Building Contract* (produced in a similar style to the sub-contract book reviewed above). This is a useful annotation of the 1931 contract form which is issued with the sanction of the R.I.B.A. and the N.F.B.T.E.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

SANATORIOS DE ALTITUD. *By Raul E. Fitte. 4to. xvi+384 pp. Baires (Argentina): Editorial Arte y Tecnica. 1937. Price not given.*

This survey of high-altitude sanatoria was undertaken by the Department of Natural Science and Physics in the University of Buenos Aires under the direction of Professor and Architect Raul E. Fitte. The first chapter consists of a study of tuberculosis, its characteristics, incidence and treatment, the second studies mountain climate in relation to treatment and the third starts the architectural section by a brief historical study of the development of sanatoria service. It is interesting to note that the first special tuberculosis hospital was the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate (incorrectly spelt Margaret), which was founded in 1791, and the Brompton Hospital, London (1841). Thereafter the centre of development moved to Switzerland, and particularly to Davos. In 1924 there were no fewer than 29 children's and 24 adults' sanatoria in Switzerland and 47 hospitals or departments of hospitals treating tubercular cases.

From Chapter 4 (p. 83) to the end the book deals with every aspect of planning sites, buildings and departments and structural and equipment details. It is by far the most thorough study that has come to our attention. The examples are generally well illustrated by plans and photographs and represent work in Switzerland, France, Italy and Spain. The text is in Spanish.

ROUGH ESTIMATES: A USEFUL RULE-OF-THUMB SYSTEM

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING: A REPRINT OF FOURTEEN INFORMATION SHEETS. *By O. A. Davis; editors, Burnet, Tait and Lorne. sm.fo. London: Architectural Press. 1937. 2s. 6d.*

This reprint includes in one pamphlet fourteen of the most useful sheets issued in the *Architects' Journal* Library of Planned Information, with an introduction by Mr. O. A. Davis, a quantity surveyor. The sheets present chiefly by means of annotated drawings a rule-of-thumb method of estimating costs for the various structural sections of a building, such as floors, roofs, walls, etc., showing in each case a standard price with figures of variations. For example, 16s. per yard super is given for a ground floor consisting of 4-in. hardcore, 6-in. concrete, sleeper walls three brick high spaced 4 ft. 6 in., 4½-in.×3-in. wall plates, 4-in.×2-in. joists, 1-in. tongued and grooved deal boarding. The variations give 9d. deduction per y.s. for 4-in. concrete and additions for such items as extra excavation, waterproofing concrete, etc., etc.

The sheets are useful aids for architects who want to make their own rough preliminary calculations. The prices are those current during January 1937.

NEW BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

B.S. DIMENSIONS OF DRAIN FITTINGS, SALT-GLAZED WARE AND SALT-GLAZED GLASS ENAMELLED FIRECLAY (*June 1937*), *No. 539—1937.*
B.S.S. FOR SALT-GLAZED GLASS (VITREOUS) ENAMELLED FIRECLAY PIPES (*September 1937*), *No. 540—1937.*
British Standards Institution. 1937. 2s. each.

The British Standards Institution has issued two specifications on (*a*) Standard Dimensions of Drain Fittings, Salt-glazed Ware and Salt-glazed Glass (Vitreous) Enamelled Fireclay, and (*b*) Salt-glazed Glass (Vitreous) Enamelled Fireclay Pipes, numbered, respectively, 539 and 540.

No. 539. This is a re-issue of a specification of 1934. It was found that in the previous issue the pipes, etc., had to be hand-moulded and conformity to all its requirements was impracticable.

This specification has accordingly been revised and is now restricted to design and dimensions only, for fittings other than taper pipes, radius bends, taper bends and taper junctions.

The specification deals with straight and taper channels and bends, channel interceptors, traps and gullies, rain-water shoes, etc. The specification is illustrated with upwards of 60 dimensioned diagrams and numerous tables.

No. 540. This is a re-issue of a specification of 1934 and the present revision is intended to introduce standards for level invert taper pipes, bends and junctions which were previously included in B.S.S. No. 539, "Dimensions of Drain Fittings."

In the classification of straight pipes they shall be one of two classes, as may be required, viz.:—

"B.S. Salt-glazed glass enamelled fireclay pipes and fittings."

"B.S. Tested Salt-glazed glass enamelled fireclay pipes and fittings."

The specification deals with the following matters: Thickness, sockets, lengths, grooving, composition and method of applying the interior glass (vitreous) enamel and also of the exterior salt glazing. The hydraulic tests are described and also the marking of approved pipes. The specification is illustrated with about ten dimensioned diagrams.

Both specifications are priced at 2s. each (post free 2s. 2d.).

R. J. A.

AN ARGENTINE DISCIPLE OF CORBUSIER

VIVIENDANY CUIDAD. PROBLEMAS DE ARQUITECTURA CONTEMPORAEA. *By Wladmiro Acosta. Ob. 4to. 176 pp. Buenos Aires: Aresti. 1936.*

Wladmiro Acosta is an Argentine architect who has practised in France and now works in Buenos Aires. His book, presented in the demonstrative manner originated by le Corbusier, expounds the principles of modern architecture on a functional basis. Many attractive small houses are illustrated, and in the latter pages M. Acosta considers flats.

The final chapters are on town planning. He reaches conclusions similar to le Corbusier's, which is not surprising since M. Acosta is rather too patently a disciple, but his designs gain in interest from their special reference to the climatic architectural conditions of the southern hemisphere and to the plan of Buenos Aires in particular.

THE CLIENT SEES IT THROUGH

BUILDING A COTTAGE. *By Esther Meynell. 8vo., 236 pp. London: Chapman & Hall. 1937. 7s. 6d.*

In her book *Sussex Cottage*, published a year or two ago, Mrs. Meynell described the pleasures of life in a country cottage; now she describes the pleasures, anxieties, excitements and surprises experienced by a layman who builds his own house and who takes a keen and indeed sentimental interest in every detail of the work. Every stage of the job from the first conversations with the architect, whom Mrs. Meynell had employed before, to the settlement of the account are described in detail, and illustrated by the architect's pleasant drawings of the house inside and out. The whole is an amusing mixture of ingenuousness, real architectural perception, rather self-conscious ignorance, worldly wisdom and polite feminine humour; everyone is the soul of good humour, the house absolutely perfect and the architect perfect, the accounts fair and moderate and all exactly to Mrs. Meynell's heart. Architect readers will be amused at the story, which will strike many echoes from their experiences, but the people who should most certainly read it are those about to build, though we dare not suggest that every client should be encouraged to be about the job as constantly as Mrs. Meynell was, even if they do have her patience and powers of being intelligently interested and are so resolved from the start to end by being as good friends with the architect as they were at the first.

FRANCISCAN BUILDINGS

FRANCISCAN ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND. *By A. R. Martin, F.S.A.* (*British Society for Franciscan Studies, vol. xviii.*) *Manchester University Press, 1937.*

Studies of individual Franciscan priories in England, whether from the historical or architectural point of view, exist in some number; but the architecture of friars' houses in general, in spite of this, has been somewhat neglected. Mr. Martin's book was therefore needed, and his task has been executed with a thoroughness which deserves the gratitude of all students of monastic building. While the Franciscans invented no special architectural "style," and their churches and other buildings show no fundamental difference of plan and structure from those of the other orders of friars, such remains of their monasteries as exist are remarkably interesting. The distinctive practice which the Franciscans introduced, the insertion of towers between the nave and chancel of their aisleless churches, was borrowed here and there by other religious bodies, as by the Carthusians at Mount Grace. No church of theirs is left so complete and on such a large scale as the great Dominican church, now St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, or the Austin Friars' church in London, and their London church has disappeared. Their church at Lincoln, however, on the upper floor of a building divided, not long after its erection, into two storeys, the spacious choir of the church at Chichester, the towers at King's Lynn and Richmond, the spired tower at Coventry, the anonymous building which spans the Stour at Canterbury, and the fragment of the vaulted cloister at Great Yarmouth, are worth studying, not merely for their connection with one of the most important religious movements of the Middle Ages, but on their own merits.

Mr. Martin has not confined himself entirely to buildings, but provides a concise historical account of each house, compiled with great care from a wide variety of sources. His descriptions of existing remains of priories are models of clear writing and scientific method, up to the best standard of such work. He has made full use of inventories and other literary sources, with old drawings and engravings, to reconstruct lost buildings and houses of which little or nothing remains but their sites. Such labour involves a certain amount of conjecture, especially when it is taken into account that friars, though adhering as far as possible to the normal plan of a monastic cloister, were by no means bound by it. Their buildings, mostly in towns and on cramped sites, were liable to variations of arrangement of which little can be predicated with certainty. Mr. Martin, however, is a cautious writer who may be trusted to make no statements of which he is not reasonably sure.

The book is well illustrated by photographs and an excellent series of plans, clearly lettered and, with some exceptions, the author's own work. From a sheet of comparative plans of churches, drawn to one scale, the great size of the London church as compared with the rest is conspicuous, the only church of the series which was fully aisled from east to west. In a brief preface Sir Charles Peers gives his welcome to a most useful volume.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON [*Hon. A.*]

WAR GRAVES

THE IMMORTAL HERITAGE: AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK AND POLICY OF THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION. *Sq. 8vo, 80 pp. + plates. London: Cambridge University Press. 1937. 2s. 6d.*

In his prefatory note to this account of the work and policy of the Imperial War Graves Commission the Duke of Gloucester rightly claims that the Commissioners "have produced something which has been an example to the rest of the world"; and Mr. Edmund Blunden, in his moving introduction, says that "observant readers will not underestimate the complexity of the endeavour, the devotion of the authorities and the thoroughness of the performance." It is, indeed, impossible to review this achievement in other than a tone of respect and admiration not only for the manner in which the general authority of the Commissioners has been exercised but also for the positive creation by architects of numberless monuments of lasting beauty on British battlefields throughout the world.

The report gives a brief description of the methods by which the architects were chosen. Lutyens, Blomfield, Baker and Holden in France; Lorimer in Egypt, Italy, Greece, Germany and Great Britain; Burnet in Gallipoli, Palestine and Syria; and Edward Warren in Iraq, were chosen as "principal architects of note to supervise and approve" the work of the younger architects who had served in the war who were actually commissioned to design the majority of the memorials. This method was adopted on Sir Frederic Kenyon's advice after an effort had been made which "did not prove very successful" to select one or two architects of outstanding reputation to agree on the general principles and after proposals that public competitions should be held had been rejected. The headstone design was suggested by a committee of artists.

The book is an excellent record, illustrated by photographs of about thirty memorials. The names of all the Commissioners and of various committees are given, but, except for the names of the supervising architects mentioned above, there is no record of the designers of the memorials. There might be some reason for complete anonymity all round, but it can surely be claimed that the designers of these noble monuments have contributed as much as others and deserve the same public recognition of their services as committeemen.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

LA CHIESA DEL SANTO SEPOLCRO IN GERUSALEMME: PROBLEMI DELLA SUA CONSERVAZIONE. *By Luigi Marangoni. 4to, 164 pp. and folded plan.* a cura *della Custodia di Terra Santa. Rome. 1937.*

This is the report of independent investigations of the state of the structure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre made on the initiative of the Italian "Keepers of the Holy Land" by Luigi Marangoni, the custodian of St. Mark's, Venice. The study was made with the assistance of Mr. William Harvey, whose own report was published by the Department of Antiquities in Palestine in 1935. Signor Marangoni suggests that the official survey was incomplete in certain respects, and tended to overstate the need for fundamental repairs in the zones of influence of the *Catholicon*, and that the presence now of some of the shores and temporary supports has made difficult further surveys that he thinks should be made. He disagrees with some of the measures taken to repair the pillars of the *Rotunda*, though he regards the state of the structure here as one of great urgency.

Review of Periodicals

Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.

Reprints of these reviews, printed on slips suitable for cutting up and mounting on cards, can be had from the Library. A subscription of 5s. covers a year's issues.

All the journals received in the Library (about 200) are indexed, reference being made to all important articles and illustrations so that subscribers can have a constantly expanding index to practically every type of building illustrated in the architectural journals of the world.

Members wishing to have reprints of all previous issues can do so on payment of 3/6 *to the Librarian Editor.*

It is hoped to print them on gummed paper as soon as a large enough number of members subscribe.

SCHOOLS

THE BUILDER. *1937. 22 October. P. 742.*
R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. *1937. 8 November. P. 17.*
The planning of schools. Report of a lecture delivered at the R.I.B.A. by H. W. Burchett [*A.*].

THE BUILDER. *1937. 29 October. P. 789.*
THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 29 October. P. 144.*
Senior mixed elementary school by R. Hellberg [*A.*] and Juniors' and Infants' school by C. Redgrave & Son [*L.A.*]. Successful competition designs for schools at Coventry.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *1937. October. P. 98.*
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 22 October. P. 96.*
City of London School. New extensions, including a swimming bath, by Whinney, Son & Austen Hall [*FF.*].

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. September. P. 29.*
New schools in Palestine.

АРХИТЕКТУРА (MOSCOW). *1937. No. 7-8. P. 64.*
Articles on creches and nursery schools.

EXHIBITIONS

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. September. P. 35.*
The Paris Exhibition. Illustrations and descriptions of many of the best smaller pavilions.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *1937. 24 October. P. 70.*
The Saint-Gobain Company's pavilion, 1937 Exhibition, Paris. An interesting structure of glass and concrete by Coulon and Adret.

LIBRARIES

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. *1937. October. P. 482.*
Four recent libraries. A bibliography covering books, articles and periodicals occurs on page 459.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD. *1937. October. P. 531.*
New branch library, Reading.

WIRELESS

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *1937. September. P. 92.*
Police wireless station, West Wickham, by G. M. Trench [*F.*].

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *1937. 10 October. P. 26.*
Palace of the League of Nations. Descriptive article by J. Favier.

GOVERNMENT

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. October. P. 489.*
DER BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). *1937. Oct P. 301. Nov. P. 333.*
BAUWELT (BERLIN). *1937. 16 September. P. 839.*
BAUGILDE (BERLIN). *1937. 15 October. P. 975.*
The German National Socialist Party's assembly centre at Nürnberg. In addition to "Das Zepplinfeld," the party's demonstration arena already completed, there are proposals for a larger army arena, a congress hall and stadium to seat over 400,000. The whole scheme, enormous in scale, is to designs by Albert Speer.

MILITARY

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). *1937. August. P. 435.*
"La Casa delle Armi." An interesting building for the military in the Mussolini Forum, containing large exercise ground with unusual reinforced concrete roof. Architect, L. Moretti.

CIVIC

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *1937. October. P. 102.*
THE BUILDER. *1937. 22 October. P. 733.*
Civic Centre, Dagenham, Essex, by E. Berry Webber [*F.*].

THE BUILDER. *1937. 29 October. P. 787.*
THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *29 October. P. 137.*
Municipal buildings, Kirkcaldy. Successful competition designs by D. Carr [*A.*].

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. *1937. October. P. 458.*
Special inset on civic and municipal buildings, including a comprehensive bibliography.

OFFICES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 16 September. P. 449.*
Offices for General Nursing Council, Portland Place; by Newberry and Fowler.

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 24 September. P. 367.*
Office building for Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; by W. A. Johnson [*F.*].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. September. P. 73.*
Some American architects' offices.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. September. P. 441.*
Administrative building for Hoffmann, La Roche & Co., Basle. Offices, committee rooms, assembly hall, etc. A fine precedent for commercial buildings. Limestone slab facing.

L'EPOQUE (BRUSSELS). *1937. No. 6. P. 461.*
Article on the planning and organisation of large architects' offices.

SHOPS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 22 October. P. 103.*
New shop front for Betty Joel, Ltd. : by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [P.].

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 29 October. P. 139.*
Electricity Showrooms, Willesden ; by Parker & Marshall [*AA.*].

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 24 September. P. 370.*
The " Schunck " Department Store, Heerlen, Holland ; by F. B. J. Peutz. Reinforced concrete structure, all-glass walls.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). *1937. September. P. 187.*
Planning technique of book shops.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). *1937. September. P. 606.*
Reference data on shop front lighting.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. September. P. 81.*
Three shop buildings. Investment Co.'s Store, Co-operative Store and Sports Shop.

INDUSTRIAL

BAUWELT (BERLIN). *1937. 21 October. Inset, P. 1.*
Buildings at the Henschel airplane factory ; by A. Biskaborn. Offices, hangars, etc.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 14 October. P. 573.*
Village College, Linton, Cambs. ; by S. E. Urwin.

HOSPITALS, ETC.

THE BUILDER. *1937. 22 October. P. 725.*
Riddell House : Nurses' Home, St. Thomas's Hospital ; by Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A.

THE BUILDER. *1937. 29 October. P. 781.*
Maternity home and clinic, Parsons Green, Fulham ; by A. F. Holden and E. A. H. Macdonald [*A.*].

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 29 October. P. 127.*
Harefield Sanatorium ; by W. T. Curtis [*F.*].

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. September. P. 25.*
Sanatoria and hospitals in Palestine.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *1937. 3 October. P. 2.*
The Foch Foundation at Suresnes. Large hospital to provide medical, surgical, maternity and other health services to middle-class and professional persons ; accommodating 336 in private rooms. Architect, A. Fougué.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 29 October. P. 135.*
Notes on the planning of Sports Pavilions, by E. & O. E.

TÉR ÉS FORMA (BUDAPEST). *1937. No. 9. P. 251.*
The architecture of Hungarian baths. " Budapest is a centre in Europe where the tradition of baths has survived from Roman times."
Other articles deal with the planning of bathrooms and toilets for flats, hotels and ships, and with the Spa and " Lido " on the Isle of St. Margaret in the Danube.

CINEMA

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *1937. October. P. 112.*
New Paramount cinema, Birmingham ; by S. Beverly [*F.*]. Internal treatment extensively illustrated.

RELIGIOUS

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *1937. October. P. 109.*

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 28 October. P. 647.*
Methodist Church at Hendon ; by Welch and Lander [*FF.*].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 21 October. P. 613.*
A church to seat 150 at Hersham, Surrey ; by D. H. Beaty-Pownall.

DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. *1937. October. P. 181.*
Article on the work of the Land Settlement Association, with illustrations of cottages ; by Pakington and Enthoven [*FF.*].

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). *1937. October.*
Domestic interiors. The subject is fully treated under the headings Recreation and Study, Eating, Cooking, Sleeping, Circulation, Sanitation and Storage. Useful information on equipment and furniture is included.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. October. P. 110.*
Building Types section on Apartment Houses.

CASABELLA (MILAN). *1937. September. P. 64.*
Week-end house ; by B. Rudofsky.

FARMS

COUNTRY LIFE. *1937. 16 October. P. 389.*
Timber for agricultural buildings. A modern farm in Cambridgeshire.

CONSTRUCTION

WOOD. *1937. October. P. 446.*
Timber roofs without trusses. A guide in the design and construction of timber roofs in small and moderate spans : by R. V. Boughton.

NATIONAL BUILDER. *1937. October. P. 91.*
Drawings showing solutions to problems of damp resistance.

EQUIPMENT

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 28 October. P. 663.*
Information Supplement on Gas Equipment, mainly as applied to problems of domestic heating and cooking.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. *1937. 22 October. P. 1054.*
Noise and its abatement. Paper by G. W. C. Kaye, M.A., D.Sc.

TOWN PLANNING

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. September. P. 33.*
Town planning in Palestine, with special reference to the better planning of Haifa after the lessons of the too-rapid and disorderly growth of Tel-Aviv.

CONFERENCE REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. October. P. 59.*
Architecture and life in the U.S.S.R., by Frank Lloyd Wright ; and a report on the First Congress of Soviet Republics, by S. Breines.

GENERAL

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. September. P. 2.*
Architecture in Palestine. Hotels, apartment houses, types of dwelling, social buildings, clubs, industrial and public buildings.

Accessions to the Library

1937-1938—I

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publisher for review marked R.
Books purchased marked P.
**Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

ARCHITECTURE

ALBERTI (LEON BATTISTA)
Della architettura *&c.* [English.]
The Architecture of L— Batista A—. In ten books. Of painting. In three books. And of statuary. In one book. Translated into Italian by Cosimo Bartoli. And into English by James Leoni, architect.
In one vol. fo. London. 1755.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.]

SOCIETIES
SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
Architecture in Kent, Surrey & Sussex. The year book *&c.* 1937-1938.
[1937.] R.

EDUCATION
PARIS: ECOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS
Les Concours d'architecture de l'année scolaire 1936-1937.
[1937.] £1. P.

THEORY AND DESIGN
RUSKIN (JOHN)
The Poetry of architecture: *&c.*
Large-paper ed. 8o., as 4o. Orpington, &c. 1893.
The Seven lamps of architecture.
5th ed. 11″. Orpington. 1886.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.].

SCHWEIZER (O. E.)
Über die grundlagen des architektonischen schaffens [foundation of architectural design]. . . . [With work of students of] Technischen Hochschule, Karlsruhe . . . 1930/34.
13″. [Stuttgart: Hoffmann. between 1934 and —37.]
Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

HISTORY
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
Vetusta monumenta.
Vols. i-ii (in 1) and iii. fo. London. 1747. —89. —96. (£4). P.
Also 32 pls. and some leaves of text.

OFFICE OF WORKS
Illustrated regional guides to ancient monuments *&c.* By W. Ormsby Gore.
Vol. iii. England: East Anglia and Midlands.
7¼″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1936. 1s. P.

FITZGERALD (PERCY)
Robert Adam. Artist and architect: his works and his system. (*With* plates *from* The Architect, *journal.*)
11″ × 8½″. Lond. 1904.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.].

HOLZMEISTER (CLEMENS)
Bauten, entwürfe und handzeichnungen.
13″. 456 pp. incl. pls. Salzburg & Leipzig: Anton Pustet. 1937. £1 17s. 6d. P.

LE CORBUSIER, *pseud., and* JEANNERET (PIERRE)
Le C— et P. J—. Septième série [of unnamed series]. (Extrait de L'Encyclopédie de l'Architecture.)
pfo. 10¾″. text+27 pls. Paris: Morancé. [1936 or —37.]
10s. 6d. P.

DRAWING
STUDIO, *publ.*
Special autumn numbers:—
1937. Lettering of to-day. C. G. Holme, ed.
11¼″. 144 pp. incl. pls. Lond. 1937. 10s. 6d. R. & P

SCHMITZ (HERMANN)
Baumeisterzeichnungen des 17. und 18. jahrhunderts in der Staatlichen Kunstbibliothek zu Berlin.
13½″. 39 pp.+96 pls. Berlin & Leipzig: Verlag für Kunstwissenschaft. [1937.] £5. P.

VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
KNOOP (DOUGLAS) *and* JONES (G. P.)
The Decline of the mason-architect in England. (*From* R.I.B.A. Jnl., xliv.) [Reprint in different format.]
pam. 10″. Lond. 1937.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Building byelaws. (Circular No. 1640.)
leaflet. 9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 1d. R.

Model byelaws.
Series iv D. [Draft form.]
pam. 13″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 4d. R.

SCOTLAND: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
*Model byelaws for regulating building, etc., in burghs *&c.*
pam. 9¾″. Edin.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 9d. R (2).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
Regulations and rules as to applications for sanction, consent, and licences, &c., under the London Building Act, 1894, and the London Building Act, 1894 (Amendment) Act, 1898. (B.)
pam. 13″. Lond. 1904. *Presented.*

R.I.B.A.
[Competitions.] An explanatory memorandum *&c.*
[Reprint.] leaflet. 10″. Lond. 1936.

BURNET (*Sir* JOHN), TAIT and LORNE, *eds.*
*Approximate estimating. A reprint of fourteen information sheets from "The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information." . . . From information supplied by O. A. Davis, *&c.*
12¼″. (iv) pp.+xiv pls. Lond.: Archl. Press. 1937. 2s. 6d. R.

REA (J. T.)
How to estimate, being the analysis of builders' prices.
6th ed. 8½″. xvi+714+(vi) pp. Lond.: Batsford. 1937. 16s. P.

WARREN (G. F.) *and* PEARSON (F. A.)
World prices and the building industry. *&c.*
9″. vii+240 pp. New York: John Wiley; Lond.: Chapman & Hall. 1937. (17s.) P.

BUILDING TYPES
(CIVIL)
BAUWELT, *journal, and* WASMUTHS MONATSHEFTE FÜR BAUKUNST UND STÄDTEBAU, *journal*
Das Shellhaus, Berlin. (E. Fahrenkamp, architect.) (*From* B—, heft 29, *and* W— M—, heft 8.)
12¾″. [Berlin. 1932 or later.]
Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

FITTE (R. E.), *architect*
Sanatorios de altitud &c.
12″. xvii+384 pp. Lavalle: Baires. [19—.] R.

MASON (E. C.)
The Development and planning of the English poor law institution. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *D.* 13″. 1937.
Presented by the Author.

MINERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE
Miners' welfare fund. 15th annual report . . . and 10th a— r— of the Selection Committee &c. Oct. [1935—]—36.
1937. 1s 6d. R.

RICHARDS TILES, *Ltd.*
*Swimming pools. [1935.]
Another 2 presented by the firm. To Loan Library.

MARTIN (HENRI), *editor*
Exposition [Internationale, Paris.] 1937. Sections étrangères.
pfo. 12¾″. text+48 pls. Paris: Editions Art et Archre. [1937.] 18s. P.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
B.s.s. (No. 153—parts 3, 4 & 5) for girder bridges.
Revised ed. 1937. 2s.

(RELIGIOUS)

MASLOW (BORIS)
Les Mosquées de Fès et du nord du Maroc. [With] Notes . . . par E. Lévi-Provençal. (Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines, Pubns., xxx.)
11¼″. xxiii+200 pp.+lx pls. Paris: Editions d'Art et d'Histoire. 1937. R.

ESHER: ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—PRESERVATION COMMITTEE
Some account of the old parish church, St. George's, Esher. Compiled . . . by two members of the Committee.
4o. 11¼″×8¾″. priv. prin. [1901.] P. (secondhand).

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL
Quarterly bulletin. No. 49. (Sept.) 1937. R.

CLEMEN (PAUL)
Gotische Kathedralen in Frankreich. Paris—Chartres—Amiens—Reims. (Text by P— C—. Martin Hürlimann, phot.)
12″. lxiv+(8) pp.+160 pls. (backed). Zürich & Berlin: Atlantis. [1937.] (18s.) P.

LEFROY (W. C.)
The Ruined abbeys of Yorkshire. A. Brunet-Debaines and H. Toussaint, illus.
New ed. 7½″. Lond. 1891.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.].

MARANGONI (LUIGI)
La Chiesa del Santo Sepolcro in Gerusalemme. Problemi della sua conservazione. (Custodia di Terra Santa.)
9¾″×7½″. 156 pp.+38 pls.+folding pls. & maps. n.p. 1937.
With article (in Italian), *and* English translation, typescripts, *inserted.*
Presented by the Società Generale delle Messaggerie Italiane.

(EDUCATIONAL)

R.I.B.A.
[Exhibitions.] Modern schools. An exhibition &c.
9¾″. 22 pp. Lond. [1937.].

KADE (FRANZ), *editor*
Beiträge zur landschulreform.
1 Heft: Die neue dorfschule.
pam. 9½″. Frankfurt a-M.: Moritz Diesterweg. 1930.

ZÜRICH: EIDG. TECHN. HOCHSCHULE (ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE)
Das Maschinenlaboratorium und fernheizkraftwerk &c. (Le Laboratoire des machines et la centrale thermique &c.)
ob. 9½″×12″. [Zürich. 1935.].

HAMBURG: PLANETARIUM
Planetarium. Ein führer.
pam. 8¼″. Hamburg: Broschek. 1930.
—The above presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

(DOMESTIC)

BOULTON (E. H. B.)
*Timber houses.
9¾″. 96 pp. Lond.: Country Life. 1937. 7s. 6d. R. & P (2).

WRIGHT (RICHARDSON)
House & Garden's Book of houses. (House & Garden, *journal.*)
12¾″×9¾″. New York: Condé Nast. 1920.
Presented.

YORKE (F. R. S.)
The Modern house.
3rd ed. 10″. (viii)+224 pp. Lond.: Archl. Press. 1937. £1 1s. P.
*The Modern house in England.
11½″. 144 pp. Lond.: Archl. Press. 1937. 15s. R. & P.

LIEPMANN (KAETHE K.)
English housing policy since the war. (*From* American Economic Review, xxvii, No. 3, Sept.)
pam. 9″. n.p. 1937. R.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
London housing. (No. 3272.)
9¾″. xiii+273 pp.+pls., some folding+map in pocket. Lond.: P. S. King. 1937. 3s. 6d. R.

HEILIGENTHAL (R.)
Rasse und wohnung in der grossen agglomeration. (Siedlungs-studien, heft 8.)
9½″. 92 pp.+20 pls. (backed). Heidelberg: Carl Winter. 1937. R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Annual report. Eighteenth . . . 1936-37.
9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 5s. R.
Housing, England. Abatement of overcrowding. The H— Act, 1936 (Operation of Overcrowding Provisions) Order (No. 3), 1937, &c. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937 No. 854.)
leaflet. 9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 1d. R.

PAGANO (GIUSEPPE) *and* DANIEL (GUARNIERO)
Architettura rurale italiana. (Quaderni della [Espozione] Triennale [Milan, 1936].)
8½″×8″. 143 pp. incl. pls. Milan: Hoepli. 1936. R.

HAMILTON (S. B.) *and* MELLOR (P. H.)
The English dwelling house before the Tudors. [Cruck houses, Wiltshire.] (*From* Trans. Newcomen Society, xvi, 1935-36.)
pam. 9¾″. n.p. [1936.]
Presented by Mr. Hamilton, M.S.C.

RIDER (WILLIAM)
Six views of Warwick and Kenilworth Castles, and of Guy's Cliff.
fo. Leamington. 1828. P. (secondhand).

NATIONAL HOUSE-BUILDERS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL
Scheme of registration &c.—Progress report. 31 July 1937.
pam. 13″. Lond. 1937. R.
Agreement. (NH.90.)
leaflet. 13½″. [1937.] R.
Conditions of registration upon the National Register of House-Builders. (N.H.68.)
pam. 7½″. Lond. [1937. R.
Facsimile of certificate.
leaflet. 11¼″. [1937.] R.

Interiors, Details, Crafts

Martin (Henri), *editor*
Exposition [Internationale, Paris,] 1937. Décoration intérieure.
pfo. 12¾″. (i) p.+48 pls. Paris : Editions Art et Archre. [1937.] 17s. 6d. P.

Wright (Richardson)
House & Garden's Book of interiors. (House & Garden, *journal*.)
12¾″×9¾″. New York : Condé Nast. 1920.
Presented.

Council for Art and Industry
The Working class home : its furnishing and equipment.— Report *&c.*
9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1937. 1s. R.
The Working class home : *&c.* (Being an Exhibition . . . at the Building Centre . . . 1937.) [To illustrate Report.]
pam. 9¾″. [1937.] R.

Wattjes (J. G.)
Architectonische details. (Titles and introds. in 4 languages.)
i. Ramen en deuren.— . . . Windows and doors.
12″. 78 pp. incl. pls. Amsterdam : Kosmos. [1937.] (16s. 6d.) R.

Connick (C. J.)
Adventures in light and color. An introduction to the stained glass craft.
12″. xvi+428 pp.+xlii+xlviii (backed) pls. [Lond. :] Harrap. 1937. £3 3s. P.

ALLIED ARTS

Ruskin (John)
Lectures on art *&c.*
8¾″. Oxford. 1870.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.].

Chicago : American School of Design (Association of Arts and Industries)
The New Bauhaus. A— S— *&c.* [Prospectus, &c. 1937-38.]
pam. 13¼″. [Chicago. 1937.] R.

Lübke (Wilhelm)
Grundriss der kunstgeschichte.
5th ed. 2 vols. 8¾″. Stuttgart. 1871.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.].
English trans. by F. E. Burnett, 1868, *already in Library.*

Quennell (Marjorie *and* C. H. B.)
Everyday life in Roman Britain.
2nd ed. 7¾″. xii+124 pp.+pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1937. 5s. P.

Zervos (Christian) *and others*
Catalan art from the ninth to the fifteenth centuries.
12½″. xii+36+(i) pp.+pls. Lond. : Heinemann. 1937. £2 2s. P.

Martin (J. L.), Nicholson (Ben), *and* Gabo (N.), *editors*
*Circle. International survey of constructive art.
10″. 292 pp. incl. pls. Lond. : Faber & Faber. 1937. £1 1s. R. & P.

Hooper (Rodney)
Woodcraft in design and practice.
9¾″. viii+160 pp. Lond. : Batsford. 1937. 12s. 6d. R.

Hope (Thomas)
*Household furniture and interior decoration. Executed from the designs by T— H—.
Reprint. (Tiranti, publ.)
14½″. Lond. (1807) 1937. 15s. P.
To Loan Library.

Dufrene (Maurice)
Exposition Internationale [Paris] de 1937. Ensembles mobiliers.
2 vols. pfo. (vol. i) 17¾″, (vol. ii) 12¾″. Paris : Moreau. [1937.] £1 16s. the 2. P.

BUILDING SCIENCE

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bauwesen — Deutscher Ausschuss für Baugrundforschung
Richtlinien für bautechnische bodenuntersuchungen für entwurfsbearbeiter, bauausfuhrende und bauherren. [Building research, &c.]
2nd ed. pam. 8¼″. Berlin : Beuth-Verlag. 1937. R.

Structural Elements

British Standards Institution
B.s.s. (No. 743) for materials for horizontal damp proof courses, including classification for bituminous damp proof courses.
1937. 2s.

Millar (J)
Slating and tiling.
7½″. 167 pp. Lond. : Eng. Univs. Press. 1937. 5s. P.

Building Industry

Ministry of Labour
Choice of occupation. Leaflets :
No. 2. The building industry.
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1937. 1d.

Materials

British Standards Institution
B.s. classification (No. 747) for bituminous roofing felts.
1937. 2s.

U.S.S.R. : Glavstroiprom-Soiuztsement (Union Research Institute for Cements)
Deutsch-russishes wörterbuch für zementindustrie. (Nemetsko-russkii slovar' po tsementnomu proizbodstvu.). By E. Kougia. W. N. Young, ed.
English-Russian dictionary on cement manufacture. (Anglo-Ruskii slovar' *&c.*) By H. Budkevich. W. N. Young, ed.
—each 5½″. Leningrad. 1936.
Presented by the U.S.S.R. Society for Foreign Cultural Relations.

Deutsches Kupfer Institut, *Berlin*
Das Schweissen von kupfer und messing.
English trans. : German copper and brass welding practice. (Copper Development Association. Pubn. No. 27.)
8½″. viii+54 pp. Lond. 1937. R.

Construction

British Standards Institution
B.s.s. (No. 449) for the use of structural steel in building.
Revised ed. 1937. 2s.

Reinforced Concrete Association
The Advancement of reinforced concrete. A record of the work of the R— C— A—.
8½″. (ii)+85 pp.+pls. Lond. 1937. R.

Timber
Timber as alternative to steel. Its structural uses to-day. *&c.*
9½″. 32 pp. incl. pls. Lond. : Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 1937. 1s. R.

SANITARY SCIENCE. EQUIPMENT. PROOFING

GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT—ACTS

Public Health Act, 1936. [26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8, ch. 49.]
9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1936. 3s. 6d. P.

LUMLEY (W. G. *and* E.)

The Public health acts annotated *&c.*
11th ed. By Sir Joshua Scholefield, Erskine Simes, C. E. Scholefield, and A. N. C. Shelley. Thin-paper edition
vol. i. 10″. Lond.: Butterworth. 1937.
£4 6s. 6d. P.

THRESH (J. C.), BEALE (J. F.), *and* SUCKLING (E. V.)

The Examination of waters and water supplies.
4th ed. 9¾″. xvii+824 pp. Lond.: J. & A. Churchill. 1933. £2 2s. P.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British standard specifications:—
No. 539. B— s— dimensions of drain fittings, salt-glazed ware and salt-glazed glass (vitreous) enamelled fireclay.
Revised ed. 1937. 2s. R.
No. 540. . . . for salt-glazed glass (vitreous) enamelled fireclay pipes. *&c.*
Revised ed. 1937. 2s. R.
No. 88. . . . for electric fuses up to 800 amperes *&c.*
Revised ed. 1937. 2s.

DUFTON (A. F.)

The Effect of weather conditions upon the heat requirements of buildings. (*From* Jnl. Instn. of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, v.)
pam. 9¾″. n.p. 1937.
Presented by the D.S.I.R.

MÖLLER (CH.)

*Experience in heat insulation and sound insulation. (*Reprinted from* Journal R.I.B.A., xlii, 1935, p. 1129, and xliii, 1936, p. 291.)
11″. Lond. [1937.]

ENGINEERING

GIBB (*Sir* ALEXANDER)

*The Story of Telford.
1935. 7s. 6d. P. *for Loan Library.*

TOPOGRAPHY

BLORE (THOMAS)

The History and antiquities of the County of Rutland. *&c.*
Vol. i, pt. ii. fo. Stanford. [1811.] P.

WHEATFIELD, *Suffolk*

The History and antiquities of the ancient villa of Wheatfield, in the county of Suffolk. [The village generally.]
4o. London. 1758. P. (secondhand).

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. RURAL PRESERVATION

SHARP (THOMAS)

*Town and countryside. Some aspects of urban and rural development.
Re-issue. (The Oxford Bookshelf series.)
9½″. xii+227 pp.+48 pls. Lond.: O.U.P. 1937. 6s. R.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Town and Country Planning Act, 1932. Explanatory memorandum to owners and occupiers of property in the area of the County of London Town Planning Scheme No. 19.
leaflet. 13″. Lond. 1935.
Presented.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Town and Country Planning Act, 1932. Approval of planning scheme.—City of York . . . (Special Area) Planning Scheme.
pam. 9½″. [Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937.] R.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND. LANCASHIRE BRANCH

Building in Lancashire. C. G. Agate, ed.
9¾″. 98 pp. Preston. 1937. 1s. R.

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Report & list of members. Year to 30 June 1937.
8½″. Camb. 1937. R.

Also seven works placed in the Loan Library, and seven duplicate works placed in the Reference Library store.
Presented by Mrs. Marshall from the library of the late Mr. E. W. Marshall [F.]

DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

REPTON (G. S.)

Sketch book. (With text matter.)
Ink & wash D. [18—.
Presented by Mr. Guy Repton.

PITE (BERESFORD)

Christ Church, North Brixton.
10 sheets. *Contract D.* 189[illegible].
Lond., Edin. & Glasgow Assurance Offices, Euston Square.
13 sheets. *Contract D.* 190[illegible].
Design for West End Club House. (Soane Medallion, 1882.
Ink D. 188[illegible].
—*Presented by Mr. Ion Beresford Pite [F.]*

TAPPER (*Sir* WALTER)

Liverpool Cathedral: Competition design.
9 sheets. *Coloured D.* [1903.
Presented by Mr. Michael Tapper [F.]

PORTRAIT

Symons (Ralph), Cambridge archt. (Painting at Emmanuel College.)
Phot. of Oil Pg. [c.1600] (193[illegible].
Presented by the Master of Emmanuel College through Mr. H. M. Fletcher [F.]

SMITH (P. RIDER)

Measured drawings. (Mediæval church subjects.)
25 sheets in pfo. *Pencil & wash D., ink D.* 1805-98, &c.
Presented by Mrs. Rider Smith.

VIEWS

Broadstairs: views of sea-front. L. Laporte, del. W. A. Barnes, sc.
3 sheets. *Aquatints* (1 *hand-coloured*). 179[illegible].
Margate: St. John's Church.—Dentdelion Castle: gateway. B. T. Pouncy. del. & sc.
2 sheets. *Engr.* 180[illegible].
Waltham Cross. I. Seago, publ.
Engr. 178[illegible].
Dublin: Aldborough House. Wm. Skelton, sc.
Engr. n.d.
Lyd(d)ington [Rutland]. Bishop's palace. E. Blore, del. Roffe, sc.
Engr. n.d.
[Buckingham Palace.] "Design for lateral instead of . . . fronta pavilions for the New Palace, St. James's Park, *&c.*" Wm. Bardwell del. & sc.
Engr. n.d.
Denbigh: Hospital for the insane. T. Fulljames, archt. G. Hawkins, lith.
2 sheets. *Lith.* n.d.
[London, *city.*] The Procession of King Edward VI . . . previous to his coronation. (From a painting at Cowdray.) S. H. Grimm del. J. Basire, sc. (Soc. of Antiq.)
Engr. 178[illegible].
—(£4 4s.)

Notes

MUSIC GROUP

The Music Group has arranged a concert which will take place at the R.I.B.A. on 6 December at 8.30. The singer will be Miss Joyce Buckley, soprano, assisted by Mary Armstrong, piano, and Helen Barnett, flute. There is no charge for admission but programmes will be on sale and it is hoped that any members who wish to support the concert will contribute more than the bare minimum.

CIVIC APPOINTMENTS

Mr. John Batty [*A.*] has been elected a member of the Court of Common Council of the Corporation of London ; Mr. H. S. Rogers [*F.*] will be Mayor of Oxford, and Mr. S. H. Egan [*F.*] Mayor of Hendon for the coming municipal year, and Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant [*Hon. A.*] is to be Mayor of Westminster. Mr. Vanderpant gave the R.I.B.A. £5,000 for the endowment of the Henry Florence Bursary and £5,000 towards the cost of the Henry Florence Hall in the R.I.B.A. building.

COLONEL SIR JOHN BROWN [*F.*], DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

Colonel Sir John Brown, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., D.L., J.P. [*F.*], has been appointed to a new post of Deputy Director-General of the Territorial Army. Colonel Brown, who practices in Northampton in partnership with Mr. A. E. Henson, was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1921 and Fellow in 1930 ; he has served in the army since he joined the Northamptonshire Regiment, 1st Volunteer Battalion, as a private at the age of 21. For four years he was national chairman of the British Legion.

EXHIBITION OF A.A. MEMBERS' DRAWINGS

An Exhibition of watercolours, etchings and other drawings by members of the Architectural Association will be open daily at 34 Bedford Square from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. from 26 October to 19 November.

N.H. & T.P.C. CONFERENCE, HARROGATE

A conference of Local Authorities will be held at Harrogate from 26 to 29 November by the National Housing and Town Planning Council. The Minister of Health will address the opening meeting at 3.30 p.m. on 26 November. The programme includes papers and discussions on Housing finance, subsidies, building costs, and rents ; The requirements of modern housing (rural and urban) ; Problems arising under Interim Development control, and during the administration of operative planning schemes and Hillside development of Housing schemes. There will be various receptions and tours. Full particulars from the Secretary, N.H. & T.P.C., 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

THE R.I.B.A. FINAL AND SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming Examinations will be held :—

Final Examination.

8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16 December 1937. (Last day for receiving applications : 8 November 1937.)

Special Final Examination.

8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 December 1937. (Last day for receiving applications : 8 November 1937.)

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The office of the secretary of the R.A.I.C. is now at Room 205, 74 King Street East, Toronto.

BUILDING CENTRE

From now until the last Saturday in May the Building Centre will be open until 6 p.m. on Saturdays, as on weekdays. Season tickets will not be required and, owing to this new arrangement, the Building Centre will not open on Wednesday evenings.

LECTURES ON DECORATIVE LIGHTING SECTION

The following free lectures will be given by the Decorative Lighting Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society :—

1937.

9 Nov. Opening Meeting. Lighting of the International Exhibition in Paris, by Monsieur J. Dourgnon and Mr. R. O. Sutherland [*A.*], *at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster.* 6.30 p.m.

10 Dec. Discussion of Problems in Decorative Lighting. 6.30 p.m.

1938.

15 Feb. The Artistic Design and the Mechanical Construction of Fittings, by Mr. E. H. Penwarden, *at Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.* 6.30 p.m.

22 Mar. "How I Would Plan the Lighting of a Home," by Miss Edna Moseley [*A.*], *at Gas Industry House, 1 Grosvenor Place, Westminster.* 6.30 p.m.

29 April. Discussion on Glassware in Relation to Decorative Lighting, opened by Mr. Oliver P. Bernard [*L.*] and Dr. W. M. Hampton, *in the Lecture Theatre of Holophane Ltd., Elverton Street, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1.* 6.30 p.m.

Full particulars can be had from Mr. D. W. Durrant, The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS 1937-1938

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects have awarded three scholarships of £50 for the academic year 1937-1938, one to Mr. N. B. Dant, of the School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, one to Mr. G. F. Horsfall, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, and the third to Mr. R. D. Hammett, of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, London.

Mr. J. Mytton, of the Birmingham School of Architecture, Mr. D. P. Thomas, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, and Mr. H. Wharfe, of the Leeds School of Architecture, who were awarded scholarships of £50 each for the academic year 1936-1937, have been granted renewals of their scholarships for the year 1937-1938.

The scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their influence on design.

LEVERHULME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

The Leverhulme Scholarship tenable at the Architectures Association School of Architecture, value £1,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for a period of five years, has been awarded this year to Mr. R. H. Evans, of Gosport, Hants.

Obituaries

ARTHUR R. G. FENNING [*F.*]

My recollection of Arthur Fenning takes me back to my boyhood, before my brother, Beresford Pite, or I were articled to our father's firm of Habershon, Pite, Fawckner & Habershon, of Bloomsbury Square, London, Newport (Mon) and Cardiff.

At that time Fenning was well past the pupil stage and was the leading assistant of the London staff of about seven assistants.

The office had to its credit the production not only of Sir William Emerson, afterwards President of the R.I.B.A., who, leaving, went to William Burges, A.R.A., one of the most distinguished members of the latter part of the Gothic Revival period.

From Burges' office also came to us Arthur Goodman, a very able designer, and no doubt he exercised a great influence of architectural good on Fenning. Edward W. Mountford was another product of the office and in Fenning's time. Afterwards he rose to considerable eminence and had a distinguished career cut short by ill health. Another well-known name cannot be passed by, also a colleague of Fenning ; that was W. H. Seth-Smith, a keen architectural enthusiast, a President of the Society of Architects and the protagonist of registration, which he did not live to see consummated. Fenning was a man of very great charm and unaffected kindness and from those early days, throughout a much extended professional career, one realised to the end his beautiful and natural goodness, the soul of kindness.

As a youth I admired and envied his enthusiastic delight in the elusive art of sketching mediæval architecture. Goodman was also an expert in that direction.

My father retired from the firm in 1878 and from that period Fenning took a leading part in the direction of the office output and from the first that I knew of him he was a persistent worker. From time to time on occasional visits to him at Eastbourne, I have heard him speak with pleasure of his small, yet valuable practice conducted in his own characteristic way with but little assistance ; his patrons were doubtless influenced by his natural courtesy. He largely specialised, I believe, in churches.

I had been anticipating another visit to him, but it was not to be. He delighted in recalling old-time experiences.

WILLIAM PITE [*F.*]

W. RHODES-NUNNS [*F.*]

Mr. W. R. Nunns, notice of whose death in March 1937 we have recently received, was born in 1864, and trained in Bradford and Keighley. He practised with Mr. Arthur Bracewell from 1911-1915, and then in Saltaire.

Among the buildings erected by Mr. Nunn are the Boys' Grammar School, the Belgrave Road Infant School, the Fire Station, and the Gilstead Methodist Church at Bingley ; the Primitive Methodist Church, Knaresborough, and St. Barnabas Hall, Heaton. Mr. Nunn also laid out and planned the Myrtle Park Estate, Bingley, and playing fields and pavilions at Saltaire.

He was a member of the Bingley District Council from 1904 to 1922, and was chairman 1909-10, and a Justice of the Peace.

MONTAGUE WHEELER [*F.*]

Mr. Montague Wheeler [*F.*], whose death occurred on 15 September, was born in 1874, and educated at Marlborough College. He afterwards became an articled pupil of Mr. Edward P. Warren [*F.*], F.S.A., and it was here that he met Mr. Edward Hoare [*F.*], with whom he was in partnership from 1898 till the time of his death. In 1895 he went to Cambridge, where he took a History degree at Trinity Hall. He was elected F.R.I.B.A. in 1913.

From 1933-5, in addition to Mr. Hoare, he was also in partnership with Mr. Melville Seth-Ward [*F.*].

From 1929-1937 he represented Cambridge University on the Board of Architectural Education.

As an architect, he was versatile. In church design, his best achievements were Holy Trinity War Memorial Church at Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; St. Andrew's, Batley, Yorks ; St. Mark's, Reading ; and the reredos in the Lady Chapel (the Sylvester Aisle) at Burford.

He rebuilt Lees Court, Kent, after a fire, and did notable restorations at Somerhill in the same county. Other work of this nature includes the remodelling of Pallinsburn, in Northumberland, and the removal and rebuilding of the 17th century chapel, and alterations to the 18th century house at Tabley, Cheshire. In Cambridge he designed a new building and carried out restorations at Trinity Hall. He also designed two boathouses and the New Victoria Cinema.

His most interesting building in London is the Rudolf Steiner Hall, which he designed for the Anthroposophical Society, of which he was a member.

For twenty-six years he was connected with the architectural work of the Territorial Army Association of the County of Kent, and was architect to the Berkshire Association since the inception of the Territorial Army.

During the War he commanded and took to France the 2/4th Battn. the Royal Berkshire Regiment, afterwards serving in this country and Salonica.

His practice will be continued by his partner, Mr. E. B. Hoare, [*F.*], and his elder son, Mr. S. D. Wheeler-Carmichael [*A.*], the firm continuing under the name of Hoare and Wheeler.

MR. JOHN ARTHUR [*Ret. L.*]

We have recently received notice of the death in July 1936 of Mr. John Arthur, a member of the Council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects.

Mr. Arthur, who was born in 1866, was trained in the office of Mr. Mercer, Ayr, and Sir John Burnet in Glasgow, whose head draughtsman he became for a number of years. In 1900 he started to practise by himself. He built the Marr College, Troon, Glebe School, Renfrew, and the Students' Union, Glasgow University with Mr. Alan G. MacNaughton, besides a good deal of domestic work, halls, schools and almshouses.

A. J. HOLBROOK [*L.*]

Mr. Alfred Holbrook, whose death took place on 10 August, was born in 1866, and was trained in the office of Mr. Robert Evans and Mr. John Howitt, both of Nottingham. He began to practise in 1896, and built many houses, shops, garages, and warehouses in West Bridgford and Nottingham.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

LONDON AND THE PROVINCES

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, 21 OCTOBER 1937

Some years ago, when I was in Plymouth, I walked up the steps and in at the door of the Athenæum here, and, most unexpectedly, was confronted by a bust of my maternal great-grandfather. It was not, perhaps, in the best condition, but was very commandingly placed. He was a native of this region, and his life work as an engineer began, I believe, with the bridge at Saltash.

To me, therefore, it is a particularly happy coincidence that the first Allied Society to show me hospitality during my presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects should be the Devon and Cornwall Society. One-eighth part of me belongs here and refuses to be treated as a stranger.

What a variety of interest and beauty your two counties display! I hope that the holiday invasion of your coast does not seem to you an unmitigated outrage: places do not have to suffer to be beautiful, perhaps, but being beautiful they inevitably suffer. There are one or two spots on your shores that seem to me unfit for any further human use. I am sure that you can and will see to it that there are no more of these in future. The powers available to local authorities, the occasional activity of the National Trust, the invocation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the sympathy of enlightened landowners, may none of them be absolutely availing, but used systematically and together they can achieve much.

I am afraid that even in Devon and Cornwall stone walls are become a luxury beyond the means of the economical builder, and that granite, polyphant, and the noble white limestone of the Plymouth district will tend more and more to lie unquarried in their hills. On the other hand, I rejoice to see a revived use of Ashburton marble in London and elsewhere (you will remember it in our new building in Portland Place) and the time may come when the various West Country marbles and serpentines become as much the patriotic things to use as Empire timbers. I do not know what chance architectural localisms have of surviving long nowadays, but I fancy they will make a stubborn resistance in the smaller buildings of Devon and Cornwall. When the reasons for them have become inactive or forgotten it is right that they should go, but we must not be so sure as some superficial critics are apt to be that the reasons underlying traditional building have all been utilitarian. I do not think an architect from a distance should be obliged to do in Devon as Devonians do, he may quite well be able to do what he normally does and yet keep his work in harmony with its surroundings. But I am sure that any architect working in his own district should think very carefully before deliberately discarding his native idiom.

If regional peculiarities in architecture do spring as much from the mind as from outward circumstance, the coming of steel and concrete need not end all regional variety. When the so-called "modern" style grows up and ceases to be a style consciously adopted it cannot be the same all over the country, unless it be entirely provided from London, which Heaven forbid! If the next Walter Gropius should come from Truro, this ought to be as apparent in his buildings as it is in Professor Gropius's buildings that he comes from Berlin.

I am convinced that each region at home and overseas that is represented by an Allied Society has its own irreplaceable contribution to make to the art for which their parent body stands, that the Allied Societies themselves are of as great importance to the Institute as the Institute is to them. Without them the Institute's outlook would inevitably become narrow and purely metropolitan, as it may sometimes have been in the past, but as we are all determined that it never shall be again. I am a London President coming after one from the provinces who has won the affection and esteem of his fellows as few Presidents can ever have done before. Succession to him is difficult, the standard he has set is one to which few can hope to attain. I take this opportunity, the first I have had of speaking as President out of London, to assert my conviction of the necessary interdependence between London and the provinces, and to give assurances that during my term of office this necessity will never be forgotten.

The dinner was held at the Continental Hotel, Plymouth, under the Presidency of Mr. Stanley Pool, Cornwall County architect. In addition to many local architects and their wives, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth and the Mayors of Exeter, Torquay and Truro were present. The toast of the R.I.B.A. was proposed by Mr. J. C. C. Bruce, the Society by the Lord Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. Pool responding, and the guests by Mr. J. L. Fouracre, the Mayor of Truro and the Mayor of Torquay responding.

Attendances at the Inaugural Meeting

Among those who expressed their intention of being present at the meeting were: His Grace the Duke of Rutland [*Hon. F.*]; Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland; The Rt. Hon. The Earl Spencer; The Rt. Hon. The Countess Spencer; The Rt. Hon. The Countess of Plymouth; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, P.C., G.C.M.G. [*Hon. F.*]; The Rt. Hon. The Countess of Bessborough; The Lady Gladstone of Hawarden; The Rt. Hon. Viscount Esher, M.B.E. [*Hon. A.*]; The Rt. Hon. Viscountess Esher; Lord Balniel, M.P.; Lady Balniel; Sir William Llewellyn, G.C.V.O. [*Hon. F.*], President of the Royal Academy; Mr. R. H. Holland-Martin, C.B., F.S.A., President of the Architecture Club; Mr. L. H. Bucknell [*F.*], President of the Architectural Association; Mr. George Hicks, M.P. [*Hon. A.*], President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; Mr. Leslie Shingleton, President of the London Master Builders' Association; Mr. Robert H. Pickard, F.R.S., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Mr. Sydney Tatchell [*F.*], Chairman of the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom; Mr. Kenneth Clark, M.A. [*Hon. A.*]; Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E. [*Hon. A.*]; Lady Maclagan; Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Wilbraham V. Cooper; Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Past President; Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., Past President; Mrs. Percy Thomas; Mr. E. Stanley Hall [*F.*]; Mrs. Stanley Hall; Mr. J. Murray Easton [*F.*]; Mrs. J. M. Easton; Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C. [*F.*]; Mrs. Howard Robertson; Mr. John Worth, representing Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Builders of the Hospital for Sick Children; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T., Chairman of the Hospital for Sick Children; Mr. P. K. Hodgson, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Hospital for Sick Children; Mr. O. N. Chadwyck-Healey, late Chairman of the Building Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children; Mr. Harold Knight, R.A.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Welsh Degree in Architecture

At a meeting of the Court of the University of Wales which was held in Cardiff on Saturday, 17 July, a scheme was unanimously approved under which Welsh students of Architecture will henceforth be able to take a degree in this subject without leaving Wales.

This was announced by Principal J. F. Rees, the Vice-Chancellor, who asked the Court to approve a scheme recommended by the Academic Board and the University Council for the award of the degree of Baccalaureus in Architecture.

This recommendation, he stated, was the very satisfactory end of a long series of discussions which had taken place on the subject of associating the Welsh School of Architecture, the Cardiff Technical College, with the University of Wales for the purpose of the award of a degree in Architecture.

Broadly speaking, the scheme which has been approved involves the taking of a first-year course of intermediate subjects in any one of the Colleges of the University of Wales (Aberystwyth, Bangor, Swansea or Cardiff). This First-Year Course would then be followed by the five-year full-time day course in the Welsh School of Architecture.

Previously, Welsh students of Architecture who wished to proceed to their degree had to go to a University School of Architecture outside Wales.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
ELECTION : 7 FEBRUARY 1938

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 7 February 1938. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 5 February 1938.

AS FELLOWS (3)

Furner : Arthur Stanley [*A.*1920], Sacke's Buildings, Joubert Street, Johannesburg ; 17 Ridgeview Mansions, Willie Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg. Proposed by Robert Howden, S.C. Dowsett and D. M. Sinclair.

Hobbs : Major Athol Joseph [*A.*1927], 135 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia ; Cottesloe, Western Australia. Proposed by A. R. L. Wright, W. J. Wallie Forbes and Lieut.-General Sir J. Talbot Hobbs.

Miller : Joseph Charles [*A.*1925], 6B Beach Street, Penang, Straits Settlements ; 3 Lim Mah Chye Road, Penang. Proposed by D. McLeod Craik, N. MacWhannell and William J. Smith.

AS ASSOCIATES (7)

Berold : Philip [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], 509 Mackay Mansions, Rissik Street, Johannesburg. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (*d*).

Callander : George Walker [Special Final Examination], 341 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Proposed by Chas. E. Elcock, F. Sutcliffe and Sydney Tatchell.

Gibson : Trevor Richard Stephen [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 15 Carlisle Street, Rose Bay, Sydney, N.S.W. Proposed by B. J. Waterhouse, Henry E. Budden and Arthur Wm. Anderson.

Margo : Harold David, B.Arch.(L'pool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 9 Elm Street, Houghton, Johannesburg. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. Ernest Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.

Parkin : John Burnet, B.A. [Passed five years' course at the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto. Exempted from Final Examination], 1,104 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Proposed by J. H. Forshaw, Ernest G. W. Souster and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (*d*).

Patki : Janardan Ganesh, G.D.Arch., A.I.I.A. [Special Final Examination], 66 Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Proposed by D. W. Ditchburn, Burjor S. J. Aga and C. M. Master.

Reuben : Solomon Simon (Jnr.) [Final], c/o Messrs. Simon & Co., Commissariat Building, 231 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Proposed by H. Foster King, Burjor S. J. Aga and Thomas S. Gregson.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 19 July 1937 :—

Ashworth : (Miss) Joan Mary, "Crossways," Bebington, Cheshire.
Bingham-Powell : Charles Herbert, 21 Clanricarde Gardens, London.
Blow : Richard Purcell, 3 Carlos Place, London, W.1.
Diack : Gordon David, 358 King Street, Aberdeen.
Hill : Frederick Alexander Rowland, 15 New Street, Dudley.
McCulloch : Alan James Godfrey, 27 Lanville Road, Liverpool, 19.
Nicol : Arthur Wyllie, 10 Highpoint, North Hill, N.6.
Roworth : William Leslie, 24 Saxe-Coburg Place, Edinburgh.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 18 October 1937 :—

Adler : Cyril, 1 Redesdale Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.
Alexander : Arthur Henry, 75 Cook Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.
Apte : Udhao Mahadeo, Plot No. 226, Matunga, Bombay.
Baff : Lionel Charles McKew, 86 East Street, Chichester.
Bailey : George Frederick, 14 St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.
Barlow : Leonard Robert, Paradise House, Sandwich, Kent.
Baxter : Edgar William, 11 Catherine Place, Bath.
Bell : Thomas Frederick, 32 Park Lea Road, Sunderland.
Beresford : Jack, 28 Adlard Road, Doncaster.
Bevan : Tom Wadkin, 34 Westcotes Drive, Leicester.
Biggs : Alfred George, Belmont, 29 Halimote Road, Aldershot, Hants.
Bligh : John Robert de Clifton, 47 Howitt Road, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3.
Bowler : Frederick Charles, 38 Henley Road, Leicester.
Bowyer : Roy, " West Winds," Oakwood Lane, Barnton, Northwich, Cheshire.
Boyman : Leslie Thomas, 82, Drake Road, Harrow.

BRADLEY : KENNETH EATON, 51 Merseybank Avenue, Manchester, 21.
BUDDING : RONALD WILLIAM, 67 Richards Terrace, Roath, Cardiff.
BULBULIAN : VAHAN, 83 South Hill Park, London, N.W.3.
BURTON : HAROLD ERNEST, 211 Galton Road, Warley Woods, Smethwick.
CHAN : KWOK KOON, 50 Mosspits Lane, Liverpool, 15.
CHANDLER : GEORGE RICHARD, 1 Portobello Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex.
CLAESSEN : WILLIAM EDWARD, 34 Paignton Road, Childwall, Liverpool, 16.
CLARK : REGINALD WILLIAM, 67 Victoria Road, Northampton.
COBURN : GORDON EDWIN, Ecclesbourne, Lea Road, Harpenden, Herts.
COLLIER : HAROLD JAMES, 20 Melbourne Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.
CORNER : THOMAS HENRY, 50 Fern Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
COWAN : RALPH, 18 Moston Terrace, Edinburgh.
CREED : LESLIE GEORGE, 43 Crampton Road, Penge, S.E.20.
CUZENS : GERALD JOHN, 76 Leigham Court Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
DALE : GEORGE WILLIAM, 38 East Street, Chatham, Kent.
DANT : NOEL BUCKLAND, 2 Etheldene Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.
DEAKIN : FRANK, 10 Clifton Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
DENTON-SMITH : DONALD CHARLES, 4 Coniston Road, Cambridge.
DOD : KENNETH LOGAN, Onniston, Tarcomble Drive, Lower Willingdon, Sussex.
DOOTSON : HARRY, 83 Heaton Moor Road, Stockport, Ches.
DUNFORD : FRANK WILLIAM, 321 Sutton Common Road, Sutton, Surrey.
EATON : THOMAS ALBERT, 30 East Road, West Ham, E.15.
ECKERSLEY : HENRY, 872 St. Helens Road, Bolton, Lancs.
ELDER : ALBERT JOSEPH, 6 Pulcroft Road, Hessle, East Yorks.
ELLIOTT : GEORGE, 66 Queen Alexandra Mansions, Judd Street, London, W.C.1.
ENEVOLDSON : LESLIE IVOR, 210 Park Avenue, Hull.
EVANS : Miss JESSIE MAUD MORTON, 117 Ashley Road, Bristol, 6.
FARRAR : JOHN, 2 England Avenue, Bispham, Blackpool, Lancs.
FLEMING : THOMAS LONDON, 16 Ochil Street, Alloa, Scotland.
FORREST : WALTER EDWARD, 14 Teesdale Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
FOWKES : CHARLES ROY, 7 Howitt Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
FOYLE : ARTHUR MONTAGUE, 12 Ridley Road, London, N.W.10.
FRASER : OLIVER LESLIE, 15 St. Chads Road, Derby.
FROWD : DENNIS BRYAN, "Silver Trees," Westfield Lane, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
GARWOOD : WALTER WILLIAM, 13 Beachy Road, Bow, E.3.
GEORGE : ALFRED, 20A Mornington Avenue, London, W.14.
GIBB : MICHAEL CULLEN, "Baldochs," Chiddingstone Causeway, near Tonbridge.
GODDARD : FREDERIC WALTER, 51 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
GODFREY : JAMES ARTHUR, 54 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
GRAHAM : WILLIAM KENNETH, "Hillcote," Queens Road, Sketty, Swansea.
GRAYDON : ROBERT WILLIAM, 1 Springhill Gardens, Condercum Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5.
GREEN : NORMAN, 2 Leasway, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
GRIFFITHS : CHARLES LEWIS, Ridley House, 19 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1.
HAMMETT : RICHARD DEREK, 9 Genoa Avenue, Putney, S.W.15.
HARGREAVES : HARRY, 2 York Terrace, Manchester Road, Southport.
HARRIS : LEONARD REGINALD, 3 Bowler Street, Marehay, Derby.
HIRST : JOHN SIMPSON, 2 Canonbury Park North, Lohdon, N.1.
HOLLINGWORTH : HARRY, Birch House, Birch Lane, Dukenfield, Ches.
HOOPER : DAVID VINCENT, 94 High Street, Reigate, Surrey.
HOWARD : ALBERT VICTOR, 56 Letchworth Road, Leicester.
HUCKLE : HORACE GEORGE, 19 Wrottesley Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.
JONES : FREDERICK WILLIAM, "Luccombe," 5 Northwood Way, Northwood, Middlesex.
JONES : THOMAS MALDWYN, 45 Norwood Road, Stretford.
KAUFMAN : ISRAEL, 30 Heber Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.
KAY : HAROLD ASKEW, 1 The Crescent, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, Lancs.
KELLETT : KEITH GORDON, 36 Florence Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
KENDALL : VICTOR JOHN, 96 Boulton Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 21.
KHAMBATA : PHEROZE JIJIBHOY, 127 Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
KNOTT : RONALD FRANK, "Sunnyside," 80 Pitmore Road, Allbrook, Hants.
LANDAW : DAVID, 167 Amhurst Road, Hackney, E.8.
LEE : Mrs. ANNIE, "Stanteways," Parkfield Road, Torquay, Devon.
LEWIS : PETER HUMPHREY, Cavenham, Woking.
LITTLE : JAMES, c/o Barclays Bank, 104 London Road, Liverpool.
LITTLE : JOHN MICHAEL DESMOND, 35 Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey.
LOCK : WILLIAM CHARLES, 217 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent.
LOMAS : CHARLES ANTHONY, 45 East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
LOVE : HENRY, 18 Belmont Park, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
LOVELL : JOHN DENNIS, "East Way," Knowe Park Avenue, Stanwix, Carlisle.
MACALISTER : DONALD, c/o Palmer & Turner, Hong Kong.
MCKECHANIE : CHARLES, "Whitewell," 277 Northway, Maghull, Liverpool.
MCKEE : JAMES ROY, 138 Old Park Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
MAGSON : WILLIAM, Jun., 3 Midhurst Road, Benton, Northumberland.
MARINIER : HILDYARD VIRY, 20 Bournevale Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
MATHER : JOSEPH LESLIE, 42 Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.
MATTHEWS : GORDON EDWARD, 31 Elms Crescent, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
MILLER : JOHN SINCLAIR, 1 Wordsworth Crescent, Harrogate.
MISTRI : MINOCHER JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI, The Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
MISTRY : KEKI DORABJI, 16 Rustom Bagh, Bombay 10, India.
MORLEY : LESLIE, 205 Leeds Road, Newton Hill, Wakefield.
NIPANE : GANPATI PANDURANG, 7 Banham Hall, Cross Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.
NOALL : NORMAN MCKIRDY, 153 Henniker Gardens, East Ham, E.6.
PARKER : REGINALD JOHN, 159 Strone Road, London, E.7.
PRIESTLEY : THOMAS JOHN, 17 Wednesday Market, Beverley.
RAVEN : KENNETH ALFRED, 7 Salehurst Road, London, S.E.4.
REED : ALAN, 31 Crescent Road, Upton Manor, London, E.13.
RICHARDSON : KENNETH FRENCH, 50 Buckingham Road, Brighton, 1.
RICHMOND : JOHN CHRISTOPHER BLAKE, 10 Canning Place, London, W.8.
ROBERTSON : PETER MCDONALD, c/o Campbell, 13 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.
SARMA : RAJAMANI RAMNARAYAN, c/o Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Bombay, 1.
SEALEY : WALTER GEORGE, 7 Wish Hill, Willingdon, near Eastbourne, Sussex.
SERPELL : JOHN HAMILTON, 10 Hermitage Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.
SILCOCK : RAYMOND, 3 Charlbury Gardens, Seven Kings, Essex.
SINGER : THOMAS STANLEY, St. Michaels, 3 Cape Road, Warwick.
SLADE : CHARLES KENNETH, Wynns Wick Road, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
SLINGSBY : ALFRED, 18 Marriott Road, London, N.4.
SMITH : LESLIE MONTAGUE, 100 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15.
SOULSBY : JOHN PETER FREDERICK, 127 Coltman Street, Hull.
STEER : OLIVER EDWIN, 16 Clarence Road, Sidcup, Kent.
STURROCK : FREDERICK LAMOND, 123 Arthur Court, Queens Road, London, W.2.
SYMES : JOHN JEFFERY, 73 Jeffreys Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
THAKKAR : HIRJIBHAI RATTANSINGH, 48 Hughes Road, Bombay, 7.

THOMAS : ANTHONY EDWARD, 1 King Street, Port Talbot.
THOMPSON : GEORGE PHILIP ANTHONY, Stanley Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
TORRY : JOHN FREDERICK, 14 Seafield Crescent, Ayr, Scotland.
TOWNROW : STANLEY, c/o Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.
TRIGG : GEOFFREY HOWARD, 150 Palace View, Bromley, Kent.
VINE : SIDNEY FREDERIC, "Glenthorne," 28, Ersham Road, Hailsham, Sussex.
WEIR : JOHN DAVID, 72 Baronscourt Terrace, Edinburgh, 8.
WHEALE : RONALD TAPLEY, 48 Caversham Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13.
WHEELER : JOHN, Fynch Cottage, Crowthorne, Berks.
WHITBY : GEORGE FREDERICK, 28 Culmington Road, Ealing, W.13.
WIGLEY : WILLIAM RICHARD DE WINTON, 6 North Hermitage, Shrewsbury.
WILLIAMS : ALFRED EDWARD, "Glyn," Oaken Grange Drive, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.
WILMSHURST : WILLIAM EDWARD, 58 St. Barnabas Road, Mitcham, Surrey.
WILSON : STEPHEN, School House, Grindale, Bridlington.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of September 1937 the following were enrolled as Probationers of the Royal Institute :—

ABBOTT : HENRY, 4 Elleray Road, Moss Lane, Alkrington, Middleton, Lancs.
ALLAN : HARRY WILLIAMS ROY, 62 Fergus Square, Arbroath, Angus.
ALLEN : ROBERT CHARLES, 121 Poplar Road, Merton Park, S.W.19.
ANDREWS : DESMOND GEORGE, 171 Francis Road, Leyton, E.
ATKINSON : THOMAS WILLIAM, 21 Lyndhurst Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
BAILEY : RONALD ERNEST, 48 Addison Road, Kensington, W.14.
BALDWIN : THOMAS ALLAN, 148 Goddard Avenue, Newland Avenue, Hull.
BALKWILL : ROGER LANYON, Littlewood, Dousland, S. Devon.
BANTIN : CHARLES EDWARD, 14 Russell Gardens, Stangate Street, S.E.1.
BEDWELL : FRANK WILLIAM JOHN, 4 Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury, N.1.
BIRD : LEONARD CHARLES, 75 Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, E.11.
BOAL : ALEXANDER MATHER, "Greenside," 171 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate.
BORSLEY : EDMUND JOHN, 100 Ravenhurst Road, Harborne, Birmingham, 17.
BRAILEY : EDWIN CEAL, 16 Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
BRANDRETH : GEORGE ANTHONY WILSON, 75 St. Albans Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
BRIGHT : JOHN HUNTLEY, 24 Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmunds.
BROWN : BERNARD JOHN, 20 College Avenue, Grays, Essex.
BULBULIAN : VAHAN, 83 South Hill Park, N.W.3.
BULMER : ROBERT HAROLD, Adam's Hill, Hereford.
BUTLER-WHITE : GORDON ALEXANDER, 103, Corringham Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.
CARSTAIRS : PETER RUSSELL, 53 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
CARTER : GORDON ERNEST, 102 Tower Gardens Road, Tottenham, N.17.
CHITTY : HOWARD JOHN, "Glendone," 63 East Street, Farnham, Surrey.
CLAYE : DEREK HUGH, 32 Sedley Taylor Road, Cambridge.
COLLINGS : VIVIAN GEORGE, "Burnham," Iona Avenue, Exmouth, Devon.
COOMBE : DENYS BAYNHAM, The Orchard, Lyme Regis, Dorset.
COPPOCK : JOHN GORDON, 12 Willow Way, East Didsbury, Manchester.
COUSENS : EDGAR NORMAN, Flat 5, 6 Melcombe Street, N.W.1.
COUTTS : DAVID HUTCHEON, 5 Burnbank Terrace, Perth.
CREAMER : NORMAN CECIL, 47 Fairacres, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.
CRICK : NORMAN VICTOR ALBERT, 7 Grove Terrace, N.W.5.
CROMPTON (Junior) : DAVID HENRY, 10 Adam Street, W.1.
CUTTING : RONALD GEORGE JAMES, 17 Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
DALGLEISH : WILLIAM AFFLECK, 5 Charles Street, Inverness.
DE SILVA : JOHN, 115 Gower Street, W.C.1.
DROUGHT : ARTHUR BENJAMIN, 53 Boundary Road, St. Helens, Lancs.
FALKUS : DONALD THOMAS FREDERICK, 25 Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
FARLEY : COLIN PHIPPS, 4 Victoria Road, Woolston, Southampton, Hants.
FERGUSON : PETER SCOTT, "Linden," West Park Road, Dundee.
FINCH : RICHARD GASKELL, 75 Ings Road, Hull.
FISHER : GEORGE, 10 Tithebarn Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool.
FULTON : JAMES RATON, 499 Barnhead Road, Pollokshaws, Glasgow.
GARDNER : ROY, 25 Stanley Road, Morecambe, Lancs.
GEE : VICTOR DAVID, Hanworth, Norwich, Norfolk.
GIBSON : JOHN ALBERT, Holmdene, St. Agnes Gardens, Crawcrook, Ryton-on-Tyne.
GLOVER : JOHN LESLIE, 133 Edleston Road, Crewe, Cheshire.
GOTT : GEORGE ERNEST, 5 Audley Gardens, Alexandra Road, Sunderland.
GOULD : GEOFFREY HAMILTON, Taurmina, South Border, Purley, Surrey.
GREENFIELD : LEWIS BEVIL GODWIN, c/o Dr. J. G. Greenfield, National Hospital, Queen's Square, W.C.1.
GRIFFITHS : ERIC, "Birch Hill," Clehonger, Hereford.
HARRISON : NORMAN, 21 Glenaire Drive, Baildon.
HARTLEY : JOHN KELVIN, "Linden Lea," Brooklands Road, Brooklands, Cheshire.
HAWKINS : SEYMOUR BASIL PEEL, High Mead, Cobham, Surrey.
HILL : DEREK JOHN, The Lodge, Purbrook Park, Widley, Portsmouth, Hants.
HOBBS : ALBERT WILLIAM, "Dormers," Oaks Way, Carshalton, Surrey.
HOOK : HAROLD DAVID, 147 Westway, Shepherds Bush, W.12.
HOPKINS : IVOR LLEWELLYN BOWMAN, 25 Wellbrae Terrace, Aberdeen.
HOTHERSALL : GEORGE LEO, 1 Salisbury Road, Worcester Park, Surrey.
HOUGHTON : JOHN, 45 Huntingdon Street, Hessle Road, Hull.
INMAN : FREDERICK RAYMOND, Santa Monica, Westhill, Paignton.
JOBSON : ROBERT FREDERICK, 52 The Mall, Swindon, Wilts.
KEANE : EVE IRENA, 58 Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
KNIGHT : GEOFFREY SNOWDEN, "Green Vista," Greenwood Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.
KNIGHT : WILLIAM, 42 Hampstead Road, Liverpool, 6.
LE CLERE : WILLIAM PERCIVAL, 380 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
LEWER : DAVID JAMES, 15 Stamford Hill Mansions, N.16.
MCCALLUM : IAN ROBERT MORE, 33 Oxford Road, S.W.15.
MAITLAND : RICHARD MACLEOD, Frimley Place, Frimley, Surrey.
MARKS : GORDON HENRY BRANCH, 12 Bede House, Manor Fields, Putney Hill, S.W.15.
MILLER : FRANK, 143 Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.
NEWTON : ERIC ALBERT, 37 Buckingham Avenue, Besses o' th' Barn, Whitfield, Manchester.
NUZUM : WILLIAM JOSEPH, 149 Central Avenue, Gretna, Dumfriesshire.
PARRATT : LESLIE RICHARD, West Hill, Wrecclesham, near Farnham, Surrey.
PARRISH : HORACE, c/o 3 Victoria Chambers, Mablethorpe, Lincs.
PATON : ALFRED GEORGE, 20 Peardon Street, Clapham, S.W.8.
PHILLIPS : PERCY WILLIAM, Middle Farm, Firle, near Lewes, Sussex.
POPE : DAVID THOROLD BROWNING, 277 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13.
POWNER : RONALD HAYDEN, Hinds Vaults, Newcastle, Staffs.
PRATT : PERCY THOMAS, 62 Coleshill Road, Ward End, Birmingham, 8.
RICE : GEOFFERY FRANK, "Gilson," Hungerberry Close, Shanklin, I.W.

RICHARDS : NORMAN HENRY, The Cottage, County School, Oxted, Surrey.
ROBINSON : DAPHNE ELIZABETH, The Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China, 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
ROSTRON : JERROLD, 9 Bank End Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield.
RUSSELL : ARTHUR HENRY, 18 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
SEED : JOHN ARTHUR, 2 Hastings Road, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston.
SINGLETON : PETER, 107 Munster Gardens, Palmers Green, N.13.
SKIPPER : EDWARD JOHN GOODWIN, 50 Mill Hill Road, Norwich.
SMITH : CLIFFORD IAN, 69 Arrol Road, Beckenham, Kent.
SMITH : JOHN MICHAEL AUSTIN, 17 Claremont Road, Bickley, Kent.
SPOWART : JAMES STANTON, Sturton-by-Stow, Lincs.
STALLEY : JOHN CYRIL, Cowper School, Hertford.
STEDMAN : JOHN HARRY, 19 Hendham Road, S.W.17.
STEELE : CHARLES GORDON ALEXANDER, 123 Hillhouse Road, Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh, 4.
STONE : PHILIP JOHN, c/o Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
STONES : ROBERT CHARLES, 19 Hurstfold Avenue, Manchester, 19.
TALBOT : EDWARD ROBERT, 42 Pillory Street, Nantwich, Cheshire.
TAYLOR : VICTOR, Glen-Tor, Foster Street, Stourbridge, Worcs.
TELFORD : GEORGE EDMUND, 16 Nelson Street, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancs.
THOMPSON : GORDON FREDERICK, 17 Victoria Road, Bexley, Kent.
THURMAN : ROBERT DENNIS, 10 Poppy Lane, Erdington, Birmingham.
TOMPKIN : HARRY, Whitethorns, Countesthorpe, near Leicester.
TRANT : HAROLD WILLIAM, "Romany Cottage," Field End Road, Eastcote, Pinner, Middlesex.
TRINDER : VICTOR WILLIAM, 58 Balmoral Crescent, West Molesley, Surrey.
WALLACE : MACLEOD SOMERVILLE, 11 Essex Villas, Campden Hill, W.8.
WEBBERLEY : KENNETH JOHN, 17 Western Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
WEST : HUGH PHILIP HENRY, Belsize House, 29 Union Street, Maidstone, Kent.
WHEAR : WILLIAM GEORGE, 28 King George Avenue, E.16.
WHEATLEY : BETTY, 236 Victoria Avenue, Hull.
WILLS : GEORGE HERBERT, 84 Abingdon Avenue, Northampton.
WILSON : ARTHUR MARTIN SMEDLEY, "Claremont," Shearing Hill, Gedling, Notts.
WINKLE : GEORGE VERNON, 16 Geariesville Gardens, Ilford, Essex.
WOOLEY : LEONARD JOHN BUCKLEY, 165 Newlands Park, Hull.
WORLEY : VICTOR WALTER, 203 Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2.

Notices

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER 1937, AT 8 P.M.

The Second General Meeting of the Session 1937-38 will be held on Monday, 22 November 1937, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes :—

To read the Minutes of the Inaugural General Meeting held on 1 November 1937 ; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

Mr. C. J. Morreau, M.A. (Cantab.) [*A.*], to read a Paper on "The Prevention of Noise in Buildings."

COMPLAINTS REGARDING ASSESSORS' AWARDS IN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

The Council would again point out that members who write to the Press adversely criticising Assessors' awards in architectural competitions instead of submitting such criticisms to the R.I.B.A. are not complying with the Council's ruling on this matter, which has been published from time to time in the JOURNAL.

In the case of the recent Hackney Baths Competition, the members who wrote to the Press have had their attention drawn to this ruling.

The Council have also considered the specific complaints concerning the award in this competition and have been in communication with the Assessor and pointed out to him the necessity of Assessors, when making their awards, adhering to binding conditions both in letter and in spirit.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new members at General Meetings. In future new members will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival in a special row of seats reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission each new member will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit them to membership.

The introduction and reception of new members will take place at any of the forthcoming Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the *exception of the meetings on the following dates :—*

24 January 1938 (Presentation of Medals and Prizes).
4 April 1938 (Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal).

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER 1938

The Annual Dinner will take place on Friday, 11 February 1938. Full particulars will be issued to members in due course.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE BRISTOL, 22-25 JUNE 1938

The Annual Conference next year of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied and Associated Societies will take place at Bristol from 22 to 25 June 1938.

The Wessex Society of Architects have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme and particulars will be issued in due course.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 10 January 1938 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 13 November 1937.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute :—

As Fellow :

William Ledsham Dolman.

As Licentiate :

Percy Charles Jones.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

PROPOSED COMPETITION FOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO EBBW VALE CONSERVATIVE CLUB PREMISES

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION 1938: COMPETITION FOR A GLASS HOUSE

Architects and architectural students of British nationality are invited to submit in competition designs for a Glass House to form a central feature of the Ideal Home Exhibition 1938. The competition is being organised in conjunction with the British glass industry and is being conducted on behalf of the *Daily Mail* by the Board of the Building Centre.

Assessors: Mr. L. H. Bucknell [*F.*].
Mr. J. Murray Easton [*F.*].
Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [*F.*].
Mr. G. Grey Wornum [*F.*].

Premiums: £100, £50 and £25.

Last day for sending in designs: 30 November 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to "Glass House," *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, New Carmelite House, London, E.C.4, *or* Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Director of the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

DUNDEE: DUNCAN OF JORDANSTONE COLLEGE OF ART

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite architects of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for the Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art proposed to be erected on a site in Perth Road, Dundee.

Assessor: Mr. Julian R. Leathart [*F.*].

Premiums: £500, £250 and £150.

Last day for submitting designs: 6 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 19 January 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Clerk and Treasurer, Dundee Institute of Art and Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, Angus. Deposit £1 1s.

KEIGHLEY: NEW SENIOR MIXED SCHOOL

The Keighley Education Authority invite architects to submit, in competition, designs for a New Senior Mixed School, proposed to be erected on the Guard House Site, Keighley, Yorkshire.

Assessor: Mr. Harold A. Dod, M.A. [*F.*].

Premiums: 150 guineas, 100 guineas, 50 guineas.

Last day for submitting designs: 22 December 1937.

Last day for questions: 4 September 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. E. Ratcliffe, Director of Education, Education Office, Keighley, Yorks. Deposit £2 2s.

REDCAR: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "STRAY"

The Corporation of Redcar, Yorks, invite architects to submit in competition designs for the layout of, and buildings to be erected on, the "Stray" at the front of Zetland Park, Redcar.

Assessor: Professor Patrick Abercrombie [*V.-P.R.I.B.A.*].

Premiums: £250, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 28 February 1938.

Last day for questions: 31 December 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Redcar, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

ROYAL NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD OF WALES, CARDIFF, 1938: ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales are promoting the following two competitions:

(1) For a design for a scheme comprising Physical Culture Centre and Baths. Premiums: £60, £30 and £20.

(2) For a design for a Group of Twelve Dwellings for Aged People. Premiums: £30 and £20.

The Assessor for the competitions is Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D., Past-President R.I.B.A.

Particulars of the competitions may be obtained on application to The General Secretary, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, 11 Park Place, Cardiff.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [*F.*].
Mr. T. A. Lodge [*F.*].

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

Owing to an unavoidable delay in the issuing of the conditions, the last dates for the submission of designs and questions will be extended, in order that the same period for the preparation of designs will be available as was originally intended.

Conditions of the competition will be obtainable shortly on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

SCUNTHORPE: MUNICIPAL AND POLICE BUILDINGS

The Borough Council of Scunthorpe and the County Council of Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey, invite architects of

British nationality to submit in competition designs for Municipal Buildings, Courts and Police Buildings to be erected on a site between High Street and Station Road, Scunthorpe.

Assessor : Mr. T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [*F.*].
Premiums : £500, £250 and £150.
Last day for submitting designs : 19 November 1937.
Last day for questions : 10 September 1937.

ESSAY COMPETITION : "THE FUTURE AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

The A.A.S.T.A. is promoting an Essay Competition open to any assistant in an architectural office or any student taking an architectural course on the subject "The Future and the Architectural Assistant."

Assessors : Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E. [*F.*].
Mr. H. de C. Hastings, Editor of the *Architectural Review*.
Mr. F. J. Maynard [*A.*], President A.A.S.T.A.
Prizes : £20, £10 and £5.
Closing date : 5 January 1938.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to The Secretary A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows :—

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS. : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
Assessor : Mr. Verner O. Rees [*F.*].

CHESTER : EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY
Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [*F.*].

EDMONTON : NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS
Assessor : Mr. E. Berry Webber [*A.*].

GLOUCESTER : NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION
Assessor : Mr. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A. [*F.*].

PRESTWICH : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
Assessor : Mr. T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [*F.*]

SOUTH SHIELDS : ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY
Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [*F.*].

WOOD GREEN : NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND COURTS
Assessors : Messrs. C. H. James [*F.*] and S. Rowland Pierce [*A.*]

WREXHAM : NEW TOWN HALL
Assessor : Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [*F.*].

YEOVIL : NEW TOWN HALL
Assessor : Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [*F.*]

COMPETITION RESULTS

COVENTRY : COMPETITIONS FOR TWO SCHOOLS

Oakhurst Site
1. Mr. R. Hellberg [*A.*] (Coventry).
2. Messrs. T. R. J. Meakin [*L.*] and Son (Coventry).
3. Messrs. C. Redgrave & Son [*L. & A.*] (Coventry).

Hill Farm Site
1. Messrs. C. Redgrave & Son [*L. & A.*] (Coventry).
2. Mr. R. Hellberg [*A.*] (Coventry).
3. Messrs. Hattrell & Wortley [*LL.*] (Coventry).

KIRKCALDY : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
1. Mr. David Carr [*A.*] (Edinburgh).
2. Mr. Stuart R. Matthew [*Student*] (Edinburgh).
3. Mr. Alister G. MacDonald [*F.*] in collaboration with Mr. John Patterson [*A.*] (Edinburgh).

Highly Commended : Messrs. J. & J. A. Carrick [*L. & A.*] (Ayr) ;
Mr. William H. Kininmouth [*A.*] (Edinburgh).

CORRECTION

BIRMINGHAM BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION : DESIGN FOR A MULTI-STOREY GARAGE

In connection with the result of this competition published in the Journal for 16 October, the Mr. Paton who was one of the successful competitors is Mr. Alfred G. Paton (Probationer R.I.B.A.) of London and not Mr. A. G. Paton [*A.*] of Dundee.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

PRACTICE WANTED

Fellow, R.A. exhibitor and experienced, wishes to purchase sound general practice, or partnership in same : would also consider taking over gradually from architect who wishes to retire.—Reply Box No. 2807, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl. (33), capable and well trained, used to senior control of busy, modern London office, desires change with view to immediate or future partnership in progressive office, in London only. Good references. Small capital available. Replies in strictest confidence. Box No. 7937, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (33) desires a partnership in or near London. Small capital available. Replies in strictest confidence.—Box No. 2507, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Fellow, aged 48, at present residing in Cornwall, seeks partnership in well-established West Country practice or, preferably, a working arrangement leading to completion of same in two years' time. Varied experience but chiefly schools, hospitals and domestic work. Good perspective artist and well versed in structural matters. Capital available. Highest references. Closest investigation on both sides in confidence.—Apply Box No. 2907, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Andrew Carden, [*A.*] wishes to announce that his partnership with R. Banks and R. W. Gray has been dissolved by mutual consent and that he is continuing in practice at the same address, 1c King Street, St. James's, S.W.1, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Young Architects [*A.*] offer assistance on jobs, surveys or perspectives—own office.—Apply D. & F., 7 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Telephone : Mus. 7851.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. WILLIAM L. STARLING [*A.*] has removed his office to 41 Robyns Way, Sevenoaks, Kent.

MESSRS. BANKS & GRAY have moved their office to 4 Haymarket. Telephone: Whitehall 4608.

MR. F. POTTER [*Student*] has moved to 43 Fitzroy Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

MR. A. UNDERHILL [*A.*] has moved to 54 Whitmore Gardens, N.W.10.

MR. G. BRIAN HERBERT, B.A. [*A.*], has moved his office to 5 Great James Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 6678.

MINUTES I

SESSION 1937-1938

At the Opening General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938, held on Monday, 1 November 1937, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 430 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Twelfth General Meeting of the Session 1936-1937, held on 21 June 1937, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President delivered his Inaugural Address of the Session.

On the motion of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., etc. [*Hon. F.*], seconded by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, P.C., a vote of thanks was passed to the President by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The President having alluded to the services of the immediate Past President, then unveiled and formally presented to the Institute the portrait of Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D., Past President, painted by Mr. Harold Knight, R.A.

Mr. Percy Thomas briefly expressed his thanks to the meeting.

The President presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Bronze Medal and Diploma for 1936 to Messrs. Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson [*FF.*] for their building, the Nurses' House, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. J. Murray Easton and Mr. Howard M. Robertson briefly thanked the President and Council for the honour conferred upon them. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T., Chairman of the Hospital for Sick Children and representing the Owners of the Building, and Mr. John Worth, representing Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., the Contractors for the Building, also spoke.

The proceedings closed at 10 p.m.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London. W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

A.B.S. Insurance Department

THE ARCHITECTS' SPECIAL MOTOR CAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S

In conjunction with a firm of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers the Architects' Benevolent Society's Insurance Committee have devised a Special Motor Car Policy for Architects. This policy and the special advantages to be gained from it are available only to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied and Associated Societies.

Special features include :—

1. Agreed values for all cars payable at any time in the event of a total loss.

2. A cumulative no-claim bonus from 20 per cent., rising to 33⅓ per cent. in the third year.

3. No extra premium for business use of car owned by individuals.

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7 h.p. Austin, valued at £100	8 5 0
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20 h.p. Hillman, valued at £300	13 7 0

(The rates shown do not apply to cars garaged in London and Glasgow and Lancashire manufacturing towns ; rates for these areas will be quoted on application.)

All enquiries with regard to the Special Motor Car Policy for Architects should be sent to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions of Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1937.—22 November ; 6, 20 December. 1938.—10, 24 January ; 7, 21 February ; 7, 21 March ; 11, 25 April ; 9, 23 May ; 13, 27 June ; 18 July ; 15 August ; 12 September ; 17 October.